THE

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

VOL. 33. WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1822. No. 1666.

Bombay Town-Hall. LOTTERY.

THE Managers of the above Lottery Club, being desirous to close the said Club, on or before the 10th Instant, any person or persons that may be willing to Subscribe, will be pleased to notify the same to Mr. Anderson, at his Office, adjoining the "British and Foreign Library" each share amounts to fifty four (54) Rupees; and any member may hold as many shares in the above Lottery;—Provided that a Draft or Cash, may be forwarded for such number of shares as he or they, may be desirous to hold in the said Club.

Bombay, 8th May 1822.

Advertisement.

BOMANJEE NASSERVANJEE has, for Sale at his Shop opposite to the Portuguese Church, fine Parmasan Cheese at one Rupee per lb.

Bombay, 8th May 1822.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On Friday next the 10th instant

IN TENTS ON THE ESPLANADE

Opposite Captain Dickenson's compound

THE Household Property of a Family embarked for Europe, consisting of Plate Plated, Glass, Queens and China ware, 3, 4, 6 and 8 light Chandaliers handsome sets of Cut Glass Dinner and Dessert Services and an elegant Europe, Built Barouche with a pair of powerful Arab Horses, and a set of Harness. Also a Ladies Saddle Horse with a Side Saddle and Bridle complete if the two latter be not previously disposed of by private sale.

Also a very sweet toned Piano Forte and a six barrel Organ, nearly new and in excellent order; as well as a variety of other useful articles &c.

N. B.—The sale will commence at 11 o'clock and the things may be seen from this day.

Bombay 8th May 1822.

VALUABLE

BOOKS.

Eduljee Cnrsetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

ON MONDAY THE 20TH INSTANT

(The sale will commence at 11 o'clock precisely, at their Auction Rooms in Meadow Street),

THE Library of the Estate of the late Lieutenant Colonel H. W. SEALY, Honorable Company's Artillery.

Also to close an account, a number of valuable Books.

Catalogues of which will be published.

Bombay, 8th May 1822.

VALUABLE

BOOKS

AND

Instruments.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On Tuesday the 18th of June next

AND SUCCEEDING DAYS,

THE LIBRARY OF

Claudius Jas. Rich Esq.

LATE RESIDENT AT BAGDAD.

CONTAINING a valuable collection of History, Travels, Greek and Roman Classics, Dictionaries and Grammars, and the most esteemed works, Astronomical, Mathematical and Military.

Also, if not previously sold by private bargain, Astronomical, Mathematical and Surveying Instruments, made by the most esteemed Mathematical Instrument makers in Great Britain and France.

N. B.—Catalogues may be had on application to Messrs. *Kempt & C.*

Bombay 8th May 1822.

Kempt & Co.,

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUC TION

This Day.

THE remaining Articles belonging to the Estates of *A. Jukes*, and *T. M. Keate* Esq.

And Sundry Articles of Household Furniture to close an account.

Bombay 8th May 1822.

Lalla Faquira.

HAS FOR SALE.

At the Godowns

IN NISBET LANE.

FOR READY MONEY,

A FEW CHESTS

OF

NEW

Hyson Tea.

		Rupees
WHOLE Chest, .	per Chest	100
Half ditto , ...	per ditto	50
Quarter ditto, ...	per ditto	25
Retail, ...	pdr lb.	1 2

SUPERIOR

BLACK TEA,

In Boxes of 28lbs. Net .	per Box	50
Ditto do, do. 15lbs. do. . .	ditto	25
Sugar Candy 1st sort in half Tubs.	per ½ Tub	11

ALSO

WINES

AND

Liquors,

Hodgson's Pale Ale, . .	per doz.	10
London Particular Madeira Wine,.	ditto	15
London Market ditto, . .	ditto	13
Jamaica Rum, ...	ditto	12
Cognac Brandy	ditto	18
Hollands Gin	ditto	15

Bombay 6th February 1822.

Lottery of Superior Books

OF

POPULAR INTEREST

AND

GENERAL UTILITY

COMPRISING a Set of the latest Encyclopedia or Universal Dictionary of Arts, Science, and Literature ever Imported to India, by Rees, F. R. S. with fine plates, bound in the most superior manner in Russia, with Marble leaves &c. &c.

Several Sets of Sir Walter Scott's works, Fielding's works, and the Asiatic Researches of Arts, Science of Literature of British India, half bound in Russia, and Hume's History of England and Continuation by Smollet.

A few Tickets still remaining unsold, and may be had on application at Mr. ANDERSON'S office adjoining "THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIBRARY" where the scheme and the list of Subscribers may be known. The Drawing will positively take place on Monday the 24th June next,—at "THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIBRARY."—at 2 P. M.

Bombay, 8th May 1822.

Advertisement.

FOR SALE

AT THE

Gazette Office,

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Masters and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

Bombay 10th April 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 19TH APRIL, 1822.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council.

THE Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to establish Regimental Canteens at all stations where European troops are posted, under the following Regulations.

1. Wholesome spirits, in such quantities as may be indented for, under the countersignature of the Commanding Officers of corps, will be issued from the public stores, for the use of the canteens, at Rupees 1 2 66⅔ per gallon, and be retailed at the advanced rate of twenty four reas per dram, of 40 drams to the gallon, the profits arising therefrom to be applied towards forming a General Regimental Canteen fund, to defray the expenses of servants, small Articles of furniture, and utensils &c. &c. required for the canteen

2. Government will provide separate rooms at each canteen for Drummers and Rank and File, also Bar, store room, and Godown, with tables, benches, cupboards and shelves, with water shed and Casks.

3. The buildings will be considered as public property, and, together with the fixtures, kept in repair by Government. But Tables, Benches, and cupboards will only be supplied at the public expence; when new are required; they are to be kept in repair at the fund.

4. The situation of the Buildings to be erected for canteens will be fixed upon without delay, by Officers Commanding Divisions and stations, in communication with, and under instructions from, the Quarter Master General of the Army.

5. The dimensions of the Buildings tobe erected are to be calculated upon, according to the number of roops each Post, Barrack, or cantonment is designed to contain, and at the following rates, viz. for 500 men, a room capable of containing 12 tables and benches, each table or box accommodating eight persons, and occupying a space of 6 feet 6 inches, by 6 feet 8 inches exclusive of passages, serjeant's room, bar, servant's room, godowns &c. &c. the latter to be all in proportions to the size of the former. For each 100 men above 500, one box additional to be calculated on.

6. All supplies of spirits by the Commissariat for the use of canteens are to be subject to a survey by a Committee, if required previously to being issued, but such Committes are, when it may be practicable to be general and not Regimental ones Should, therefore, spirits tendered for issue be objected to, the Commanding Officer will apply to the Officer Commanding the station for a Committee to survey and report upon them. Proceedings of such Committees, to be laid before the Officer Commanding the station, and a duplicate thereof furnished to the Commissariat Officer on the spot; and sealed samples of the Liquor are, after approval by the Committee, to be furnished to the Regiment, to be deposited in the Quarter Master's Office, to be compared with the liquor vended in the canteens whenever necessary.

7. All accounts for spirits supplied to the canteens are to be made up, and settled monthly by Quarter Masters of corps, and the Commissariat, through the medium of the Pay Office of the station, the Officer of the Commissariat being held responsible that his bills are presented regularly for payment on the 1st of every month, or as soon after as practicable Quarter Masters will likewise give in to their Commanding Officers every month a certificate of their having adjusted all demands for such supplies to the end of the proceeding month to be lodged in the Regimental Office.

8. Stamped mensures will be furnished to all canteens from the public Stores, in requisite proportions, and on regular Indents countersigned by the Commanding Officers.

9. The accounts of the Canteen Fund are to be kept by the Quarter Masters of corps, under the control of the Commanding Officers; to whom the Quarter Masters will deliver in a balanced statement of them every month, as copied from the Fund Book

10. The Canteen fund book is to be open for the inspection of the Commanding Officer of the Regiment and of the station at all times; and is to be produced at all inspections, where the other Books of the Regiment are; particularly at all reviews or inspections of the corps. In this Book will also be kept, under the directioos of the Quarter Marter and signed by him, an Inventory of all Furniture, Stores, & utensils belonging to the Fund; exhibiting a view of all receipts and expenditure of property; which is to be regularly balanced every Quarter, and signed by the Committee hereafter named.

11. A Quarterly Committee consisting of the three next Senior Officers to the Commanding Officer is also to be ordered for the inspection of the accounts and examination of the Stores and property, and will sign the Books accordingly. The Committee to meet as soon after accounts are closed to the periods followings as practicable viz. 31st Mar. 30th June, 30th September, and 31st, December.

12. For the trouble and responsibility thrown up on the Quarter Masters by the establishment of these canteens an allowance will be made them out of the Fund at the following rates viz. for every hundred men (including Serjeants. Drummers and Rank and File) borne present on the Muster Roll during the month Rupeess 15, but after 500 men, to be calculated at the rate of Rupees 10 only per every hundred.

13. Beside the spirits supplied by the Commissariat the canteens are to be kept constantly and abundantly supplied with Wines, Beer, and European spirits, to be provided by the Quarter Master under directions from the Commanding Officers, All articles of this description, however, are to be surveyed by a Regimental Committee of three Officers previous to being permitted to be sold who, after putting their seal on samples of each, to be deposited in the Quarter Master's office for comparison with the liquor sold whenever necessary, and ascertaining that they are of good and wholesome quality, will fix the price of them, permitting no addition to the prime cost, but what is sufficient to defray the carriage, leakage, breakage, and any other unavoidable expense.

14. All articles of canteen furniture (with the exception of those supplied by Government as in article 2) Lamps, Candlesticks, and utensils for drinking out of &c. to be provided out of the Fund; and in case of damage arising from breakage by persons frequenting the canteen, the articles are to be immediately repaired or replaced by them; in failure of which the cost thereof, if not immediately paid into the fund, is to be debited against their accounts by the Quarter Master for that purpose. The expense of lighting is also to be defrayed by the fund.

15. No charge against the Fund, whether for servants wages, articles purchased, or for any other expenditure whatsoever, to be admitted without the Commanding Officer's authority in writing. All vouchers therefore, for charges against the fund, are to be produced before the Cammittee at their quarterly impection of the accounts.

16. A canteen Serjeant, with requisite proportion of native Servants, will be appointed by the Commanding Officer, on such monthly wages, as he may deem proper to be paid out of the Fund.

17. The Canteen Serjeant to be charged with and held responsible for the care and safe custody of all Canteen stores, furnitures, and utensils &c. &c. and In the event of any being damaged or destroyed by persons frequenting the Canteen, should he not have the damage made good immediately or recover the amount thereof for the Fund before the end of the Month, he is himself to be charged with it by the Quarter Master, who will, in like manner, be held reponsible in his turn for any remissness on his part in not securing to the Fund, the recovery of all money due to it upon such account.

18. No spirits, either Country or European, to be permitted to be taken out of the Canteen, on any account whatsoever, but by authority of the Commanding officer in writing.

19. The Canteen Serjeants will be permitted to retail at a moderate profit, but not exceeding the prices in the Bazars of the station, such petty articles of supply as Sugar, Limes, or Limes Juice, Biscuit, Bread, Butter, Cheese, Saltfish, cold meats, Fruits, Coffee, Tea, Tobacco, Snuff, &c. &c. They will also be permitted to supply dinners and suppers.

20. The articles of Limes and lime juice and Sugar are, in particular, to be always ready at hand, in abundance, for those who desire to make their spirits into punch, and the charges for them are to be the lowest that they can be sold at; the serjeant will also be held most particularly responsible for having water, well cooled, always at hand for immediaste use.

21. It is to be understood, however, that the Fund is not to be chargeable with the fuel, cooking utensils, crockery ware or other Articles required for the furnishing of the things mentioned in the last number but one; those Articles are to be furnished by the Serjeant out of his profits arising from the sale of those supplies.

22. The Price of every Article sold at the Canteen, as also the amount at which all Articles of furniture, utensils or other property belonging to the Canteen, whether of the Government, the Fund, or the Serjeant, broken or destroyed thro' carelessness or wilfulness are to be charged, are to be exhibited on a board, which is to be kept constantly hung up in the Canteen for the information of any person concerned. An abstract of the rules and Regulations of the Canteen is also to be kept constantly hung up in the room. The former board to be signed by the Quarter Master, (by the Commanding Officer's order,) and the latter by the Adjutant.

23. When the state of the Fund will admit of it, Commanding officers may sanction such disbursements as they may judge proper to provide articles for the amusement and recreation of the men frequenting the Canteen such as

Newspapers,
Skettles,
Nine Pins,
Quoits,
Cricket Bats and Balls,
Trap Balls and Bats &c. &c. All such articles to be kept under charge of the Serjeant who will be held responsible for them.

24. Should the state of the Fund also admit of it, after all the charges already defined, a portion of the monthly profits may be credited to the Regimental Fund or stock Purse, to be applied to the sole and exclusive benefit of the men of the Regiment or their families; should, however, the receipts of the Fund fall short of the expenditure in any subsequent month, the deficiency must be made good from the Regimental Fund to the extent of any sum with which it may have been credited from the Cantee

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

Fund; and it is to be clearly understood that Government is not to be called upon at any time to contribute more aid to the establishment than has been promisedin the three first articles of these Regulations.

25. When Regiments are moving from one station another, they may either take their Canteen property with them, or dispose of it to the Corps that relieves them, or in any such other way as they think ; but the building and public property are to ken charge of by the Barrack Master in the same er as any other public buildings or property.

Should the Canteen establishment be at any time up, the balance of the Fund, whatever it may fall to the Regimental Fund.

anteens are to be considered exclusively for of the Soldiers of the Regiment to which the is attached; and no Soldiers of other Regts permitted to enter them without leave of the g officer of the Corps the Canteen belongs stations where European detachments duty, and which from their limited numve a Canteen to themselves, the officer ill make such arrangments with the Canteen belongs as he may consider best adapted sure the Non-, Rank of his detachcomforts and ys, of course, to the rules

made with th of the exertion ; by a anage- to be are, ways pur-

ife is but too prone in this country the sonal inspections and a vigilant those in authority can alone ensure objects.

ncy the Commander in Chief is requesuch subsidiary regulations for the discipand management, of these establishments as shall, in his Excellencys judgement, give due effect to the views and intentions of Government.—The Honorable the Governor in Council directs that where there may happen to be small details of European Artillery or Infantry, and no Canteen Establishment, the men be supplied with liquor from the Commissariat Department

Field Batta stations are not intitled to this indulgence, more than perhaps by the erection of a temporary Building for a Canteen on the special sanction of Government; where Canteens are established, the second daily dram issued for three days after arrival at fixed stations, as has lately been the practice, is discontinued, more particularly as encouraging habits injurious to youth on first arrival in this Country.

24th April.

Surgeon J. G. Moyle of the Medical Establishment of this Presidency. is, allowed a furlough to England on Sick Certificate for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

Lieutenant W. A. Tate of the Engineers is permitted to proceed to the Malabar Coast on his private affairs, and to continue there until the close of the approaching monsoon.

25th April 1822.

The appointment by Lieutenant Colonel the Honorable Lincoln Stanhope, of Capt. Harvey to act as Interpreter to the station of Kaira, is confirmed and is to continue until a Battalion may be stationed at Kaira having an Interpreter, or until further Orders.

Subadar Major Purrusram Sing of the 1st Battalion 3d Regiment N. I is appointed to the Command of the Fort of Trimbuck.

Major E. L. Smith of the 5th Regt. of Madras Light Cavalry is permitted to repair to Fort St. George, via Bombay, on his private affairs, with leave of absence for a period of Six Months.

Captain E. A. Robinson of the European Regt. is allowed to proceed to Sea on Sick Certificate for a period of Six Months from the date of his embarkation.

29th April 1822.

Referring to the General order of the 7th of August 1817, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to modify the terms of the Certificate required by that Order from the Quarter Master General, to entitle an officer, delivering in a Journal or Field Book to the allowance of (100) one hundred Rupees permensem, The Certificate is in future to be to the following effect, viz. that the Survey delivered in is entirely, or in part, descriptive of new routes or tracts, relative to which there is not sufficiently ample information on the records of his department.

30th April 1822.

Ensign J. H. Hungerford, of the European Regt. is at this own request, removed to the 7th Regiment Native Infantry, and is to rank in that Regiment 5th Ensign immediately below Ensign A. Bradford.

Lieutenant Stratford Powell, Adjutant of the 1st Battalion, 5th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed Line Adjutant at Rajcote from 1st May 1812.

Lieutenant Thomas R. Billamore of the 2d Battalion 1st or Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, is appointment Adjutant to that Battalion from the 1st May 1822,

1st May 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major James Sutherland, to the situation of Assistant to the Surveyor General of India, and to place all Military Surveys under his Superintendance.

The duties of his office will, hereafter, be more particularly defined.

Lieutenant Jopp, is appointed to succed Major Sutherland as Surveyor of the Deckan.

The undermentioned Gentlemen having reported their arrival at Bombay, on board the Berwickshire, on the 27th of last month, and produced their Certificates of appointment as Cadets for this Presidency. are admitted on the Establishment and promoted to Ensigns, their date of rank to be settled hereafter.

Infantry.

Messrs. George Fisher,
" Thomas Ridout,
" John Alves Inglis,
" Donald Mackay Scobie.

Assistant Surgeon Charles Scott, of the Medical Establishment of this Presidency is allowed a furlough to England on Sick Certificate, for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

The Honorable the Governor in Council having resolved that an efficient Lieutenant Colonel shall be added to the Corps of Engineers in the room of Major General William Atkins, the following promotions and alterations, are accordingly to take place: Major General Atkins will be returned as supernumerary Lieutenant Colonel in his Corps.

Corps of Engineers.

PROMOTION.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel and Senior Major John Johnson C. B to be Lieutenant Colonel vice Atkins. Date of rank 19th July 1821.

Adjustment of rank.

Major Thomas A. Cooper, Captain Thomas Remon and Lieutenant Thomas B. Jervis, to take rank vice Johnson promoted.—Do. do. do.

PROMOTIONS.

Brevet Major and Senior Captain Samuel Goodfellow, to be Major, Lieutenant Lenox J. Frederick, to be Captain, and Ensign Stephen Slight to be Lieut. vice Bentley deceased.—1st April 1822.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. HENDERSON,
Sec. to Govt.

Head Quarters: Bombay, Saturday 4th May, 1822
By the ommander in Chief.

No. 1. The Commander in Chief referring to the orders of Government of the 19th Ultimo Establishing Regimental Canteens at all Stations where European Troops are posted, desires to call the attention of all Officers in Command of Corps, Stations, or Divisions, to the very liberal provision made by Government for the comfort of the Soldier in his hours of recreation, and trusts that they, as well indeed as Officers of all ranks, will contribute their zealous aid and exertions towards the accomplishment of a plan so highly beneficial to the European Soldiery of this Establishment

2. In obedience to the wishes of Government, the Commander in Chief issues the following subsidiary rules for the better discipline and management of the Canteens.

1st Though the Canteens are meant to be open generally during the day, when not interfering with other points of the interior œconomy or duties of Corps they are invariably to be kept shut on Sundays and Holydays during the performance of Divine Service. They should not be opened until after morning parade or Roll call, and they should be shut up for the night at Tattoo beating. They should also be shut up at Dinner hour, and for an hour previous to all Evening parades. But though these hours are mentioned as general rules to go by, it is not meant to restrict Commanding Officers from shutting them up at other hours upon particular occasions, or whenever they, in their discretion shall think proper, The hours for their being open should be notified in orders.

2d. The Canteen Serjeants, as they are appointed by the Commanding Officers of Corps, so are they removeable at their pleasure; and no Serjeant should ever be continued in his situation who, for the sake of greater gain, encourages excesses or connives at irregularities, or permits any infringement of the rules whatsoever relating to the Canteen.

3d. Canteen Serjeants are to be held responsible that the greatest attention be observed as well to neatness and cleanliness in the apartments of the Canteen as in the furniture and utensils of it, their Monthly Pay to be ten Rupees, until further orders, and to be defrayed from the Fund.

4th. A Canteen orderly Serjeant is to be appointed daily, to preserve order and regularity in the Canteen. The Canteen is never to be opened but in his presence, and he will see it shut at all such hours as may be directed in Regimental orders, and will report its being closed for the night to the Subaltern of the day, He is to allow no person to enter it who is Drunk, or dirtily, or indecently dressed, he is to permit no Man frequenting it to drink to excess or become intoxicated; nor is he to allow any quarrelling, or wrangling cursing or swearing, or boisterous or indecent conduct of any kind; and in the morning he will deliver a written report to the Adjutant agreeable to such form as shall be Established Regimentally, for the Commanding Officers information, certifying to the regularity of the Canteen and the performance of all his own duties required of him during his tour of duty. He will report verbally to the Quarter Master on coming off duty.

5th Drunken or disorderly characters or men misconducting themselves at the Canteen should be excluded from the benefit of the Establishment; with which view, their names should be posted on the back of the Door, that they may be denied admittance.

6th. No Man on duty, is ever to be permitted to enter a Canteen or to loiter about it.

7th. Gambling is to be strictly prohibited; but playing at different games and every kind of amusement, consistent with good order and decorum is to be encouraged as much as possible.

8th. No credit is ever to be given at any Canteen, but all Articles must be paid for, on delivery.

9th. The Captain and Subaltern of the day are to visit the Canteen in the course of their rounds, and to inspect narrowly not only into its state of cleanliness and that of the Utensils but also into its state of regularity or otherwise, and to report to their Commanding Officer accordingly. They are also to examine into the quality of the liquor and Viands sold there, and to see that they are good and wholesome. They are to receive such Complaints as persons frequenting the Canteens may have to offer, and after investigating them on the spot, to communicate them to the Commanding Officer.

10. The Quarter Master is likewise frequently to visit the Canteen, to see that it is clean, as well as its out Offices and Environs, to examine the weights and measures, to see that the liquors sold are the same as the Samples, and that there is an abundant Supply of good and well cooled water, to see that the Utensils, particularly the Cooking ones, are kept clean, and the latter well Tinned; and generally to see that every thing is regular; and he is to report all Extraordinaries to the Commanding Officer.

11th. Finally, It is the Commander in Chiefs wish that all Reviewing Officers, when inspecting Corps, do make a most minute inspection into the state of the Canteen and report to him upon the same,- particularly noticing whether the discipline and arrangement of them are conducted upon good principles, and the funds appropriated as laid down in the Government Regulations,- at the same time offering any suggestions that may strike them as likely to improve the system. The General Superintendance of Officers in Command of Divisions and Stations will greatly contribute to the fulfilment of the object desired; and it may reasonably be expected that a wise and careful application of the funds, procuring for the Soldier every rational comfort, recreation and amusement, cannot

fail of checking, if it does not entirely eradicate, that propensity to excess and debauchery generally but too prevalent among European Soldiers in India.

W. MEAL,
Acting Assist. Adjt. Gen. of the Army.

[illegible]Y CASTLE.
BOMBAY MAY 1822.

In the Marine Department.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant Mr. Wells, Senior Midshipman in the Hon'ble Company's Marine, a furlough to England on Sick Certificate under the existing Regulation.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

J. FARISH
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS—May 2d Colles 2d | 8th Regt. from Aden[illegible]oor.
[illegible]apt, Place 65th Regt. A. D. C. from Seroor.
[illegible]. Kennedy Baroda Residency.
[illegible] Assistant Surgeon Harnes, 1st | 5th Regt. N. I. [illegible] Mullagaum.
Do. Lieut. Colonel. J. J. Smith, 1st | 7th Regt. N. I. from Bheemdy.
Do. Capt. Gibbon S. A. C. Gen. from Severndroog.
5, Capt. Tweedy 1st | 4th Regt. from ditto.
3, Do. E. H. Willock 1st Troop H. Artillery from Seroor.
5, Lieut. Graham 1st | 4th Regt. from Severndroog.
DEPARTURES—May 2d Lieut. Wm. A. Tate, Engineers to Malabar.
3, Capt. Wm. Ledlie 1st | 19th Rt. B. N. I. to Sea.
Do. Asst. Surgn. T. Tomlison, Madras Establishment to Sea
4, Supg. Surgn. I. W. Milne, M. D. to Southern-Kokun.
5, Major G. W. Brooks 2d | 11th Rt. to Poonah.
Do. Lieut. W. Spratt, 2d | 2d Rt. to England.
7, Ensign G. S. Jacob, 2d | 1st Rt. N. I. to Baroda.
[illegible] Alexr. Burnes 2d | 11th Rt. to Poonah.
[illegible]ant. and Adjt. S. Robson, Invalid Bt. to [illegible]
Do. Lieut. [illegible]ops 1st | 1st Rt. to Poonah.
Parwell.
6, Ensign Richard, Philip[illegible]gt. to Europe.
Do. Lieut. Holland 8th R[illegible]. E. Regt. to Sea.
Do. Capt. E. A. Robinson[illegible]
7, Lieut. Hughes, 1st | 6th Rt. to [illegible]Baroda.
Do. Doctor Kennedy, Baroda Residency to Ba[illegible]

ORIGINAL POETRY.

O' boast not of pleasures from drinking that flow,
Those pleasures are gone by to-morrow;
O' boast not of blisses that wantons bestow,
Those blisses but leave you in sorrow.

The gay Court of Bacchus then carefully shun,
His votaries their feelings but smother,
Disease hides his face in the cup of the one,
And death in the smile of the other.

LEANDER.

ERRATA.

In our last in the account of the Sessions for Govinda Wiswanathjee read Wassoodew Govindjee.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"The Secretary Khoosh's," communication will appear in our next.

BOMBAY
CURRENT VALUE,
OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
WEDNESDAY, 8TH MAY 1822.

Last Remittable Notes	128½	By Rs. per 100 Sicca
Earlier Ditto. - - -	126	- - - - - - do
New loan Acknowledgments	- - - - -	do

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

6 Months sight on London, per Rupee		1—10	
30 Days — on Calcutta	—	108—100 Sicca	Rs.
30 Days — on Madras	—	103½—100 Madras	do.
8 Days — on Surat	—	100¾—100 Surat	do.
8 Days — on Poonah	—	96½—100 Poonah	do.
8 Days —	—	117—100 Ahmed.	Antree
8 Days —	—	96—100 Ahmed.	Rokra
8 Days — Brodera	—	93—100 Kaira.	do.
Price of Dollars	—	—225 Per 100.	

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 8TH MAY 1822.

We are still unable to announce any further arrivals from England.

We continue our extract from the papers supplied to us through the kindness of our friends.

Under the head of Calcutta will be found some interesting notices connected with the Indian army to which we beg to refer our Military Readers; and as immediately interesting to those on this establishment we have to state that by the East India Register for the current year we observe that Major Carpenter is returned as having retired from the army on the 3d of January 1821, and Lieut. Gen. Kerr of the Senior list as having died on the 14th November last. These casualties will lead to various corrections of rank in recent promotions on this establishment & will give the line step consequent to the death of Lieut. Col. Imlack C. B. of the 6th Regt. promoting Major Mo[illegible]er Williams to a Lieut. Colonel.

We noticed [illegible] our last the intended formation of [illegible] a branch of the Highland Society at this Presidency, and we now quote from our Brother Editor an account of an entertainment given by the Hon'ble the Governor on the 2d Inst. to the Gentlemen who had signified their wish to become members.

It will be observed by the Shipping report that H. M. Ship the Ganges left her native port, on Sunday last. She sailed out of the harbour in gallant trim, and looked as if proudly conscious that high destinies awaited her. It gave us great pleasure to think that so noble & so important an addition to the British Navy was the produce of our valuable dock-yards. No circumstance can more strongly shew the importance of this little Island; for none can identify it more with the best interests of our dear native land.

In virtue of a commission, transmitted by the Highland Society of London, naming certain Commissioners at Bombay for the formation of a branch at that Presidency, the first general meeting of the Bombay Highland Society was held on Thursday evening last, the 2d instant, at Parell, under the auspices of the Hon'ble the Governor, by whom a sumptuous banquet was given to the members.

On this occasion, twenty four new subscribers were added to the institution. On their names being read by the Secretary, Mr. Stewart, it was proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Elphinstone, seconded by Mr. Prendergast, and c[illegible]ried by acclamation, that they shou[illegible] be enrolled as members of this inst[illegible]tion, the objects of which are:—

1st. To preserve the Martial Sp[illegible] Language, Dress, Music and Anti[illegible]ties of the Antient Caledonians.

2d. For rescuing from oblivi[illegible] valuable remains of Celtic Liter[illegible]

3d. For the establishment [illegible] port of Gaelic Schools in the [illegible] of Scotland, and in other [illegible] British Empi[illegible]

4th. For [illegible] Di[illegible] landers, at[illegible] Homes; a[illegible]

5th. Fo[illegible] and gen[illegible] Parts o[illegible]

The [illegible] which [illegible] north[illegible] tribu[illegible] S[illegible]

[illegible] the Mountain[illegible] to the festive scene.

We have been enabled t[illegible] list of the principal toasts give[illegible] the evening, which is subjoined.

1st. The Kirk of Scotland.
A National air by the Bagpiper.
2d. The King.
God save the King, by the Band:
3d. The Duke of York and the Army.
Duke of York's March by the Band.
4th. The Duke of Clarence and the Navy,
Rule Britannia, by the Band.
5th. The President and Members of the Highland Society of London, the Parent Branch.
The Gathering of the Clans, by the piper
9th. The Bombay Branch of the Highland Society of London.
Willie brew'd a peck of Maut, by the Band.
7th. The Highland Society of Scotland.
O'er the Hills and far awa by the Piper
8th. The Highlands of Scotland—The stronghold of National Independence, the Antient Asylum of Learning, the Seat of the Hero and the Muse, and the refuge of the Unfortunate.
Garb of Old Gaul, by the Band three times round the table. SONG, *The Highland March.*
9th. The Garb of the Country. May it never be tarnished.
Ranting roaring Highland Man, by the Piper. SONG, *Willie brew'd &c.*
10th. The Memory of Fingal, the Hero, who formed a Barrier against the Kings of the world

and of Ossian, whose enchanting Muse, celebrated the mighty deeds of his Sire.

Mackintoch's lament and Tullochgorum, by the Piper. Song, Donald McDonald.

11th. The immortal memory of Wallace and of Bruce, who successfully stemm'd the torrent of oppression, and revived the heroism of their Country.

Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled &c. by the Band. Song wha hae &c.

12th. The field of fame—May it continue to afford a space for the qualities of those men, whom one of England's greatest Ministers (The first Mr. Pitt) pronounced to be the ablest Defenders of the Country.

Up and war them à Willie. The Grant's March by the Piper,

Various other excellent songs were sung, but latterly the recollection of our friend was not quite so clear as in the early part of the evening to detail particulars.

The 28th instant is fixed for the next meeting of the society.

We have great satisfaction in publishing the following correspondence.

On Board the H. C. S. Berwickshire.
26th April 1822.

Dear Sir,

Prior to taking leave of you upon the happy termination of our passage we wish unanimously and warmly, to express the feelings which we entertain, of the kindness and liberality which you have shewn, to every person on board, and that nothing tending to the comfort of your passengers, has been in any single instance omitted.—We fervently hope, that your course thro' life, will be like to the fair and prosperous voyage we have had, and we can assure you few of your well-wishers will witness or hear of your success with more real satisfaction than.

Your & obliged friends'
W. Morison, Captain.
G. T. Gordon, Capt.
E. M. Wood, Capt.
Mrs. D. Waddington,
A. S. Wood,
A. Stevens,
R. S. Hough,
L. H. Hough,
M. L. Mumbee,
G. Grant,
J. Alves Inglis,
D. M. Scobie,
Thomas Ridout,
G. Fisher,

To
Capt. J. Shepherd,
Commdg. H C S.
Berwickshire,

26th April 1822.

My Dear Sir,

I need not express to you, with what pleasure I inclose the sentiments of all your passengers on the very handsome manner we have been treated by you, on our passage from England; and I am further requested to beg, you will convey to Mr. Madden and the whole of your officers, their acknowledgements for their kindness and attention to us; and wishing you all health, prosperity and happiness, and that your noble ship the Berwickshire may convey you all safe to your Native Land allow me to subscribe myself your most sincere friend.

W. MORISON.

To
Capt. J. SHEPHERD.
H. C. S. Berwickshire.

Dear Morison.

I beg to acknowledge your very kind letter enclosing the handsome but too flattering sentiments of the Ladies and Gentlemen on board. As I feel confident that you have all much overrated my feeble attempts to promote harmony and comfort during our passage, I am the more sensible of my good fortune in having met, in my passengers, such kind and indulgent friends as seldom fall to the lot of many commanders.

You will oblige me by conveying to the Ladies and Gentlemen the sincere pleasure and gratification I have received from their joint letter, and my warmest thanks for their united good wishes.

I shall often look back with pleasure on the happy days I have passed in the society on board this my first voyage of the Berwiekshire, and I can assure you my best wishes will attend those friends wherever they go.

I will not fail to express the kind sentiments of your letter to the officers of the ship, who I am sure will unite with me in best wishes for you all

I am, Dear Morison
Your faithfully
JOAN SHEPHERD,

Capt. MORISON,
H. C's. S. BERWICKSHIRE,
at Sea 26th April 1822.

Bombay Courier.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and Naval Report.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.—May 5th The H. C. Cruizer Sylph Lieut. G. Middleton from Cutch, 1st May.

Do. Armed Ketch Chacer, Syrong Mussa Peerbhoy from Jumboosire;

Do. Do. Do. Vigilant, Syrong Doss Mahomud from Rutnagery.

Departures.—April 30th The H. C. Cruizer Mercury, Lieut. J. Stout, to Mangalore.

May 4th Ship Eliza J. G. Frith to Mauritius.

5th His Majesty's Ship Leander, Price Blackwood Esq. Capt. on a Cruizer, bearing the Flag of Rear Admiral Sir Henry Blackwood Bart. and K. C. B. Commander in Chief &c. &c.

Do. His Majesty's Ship Ganges, F. A. Collier Esq C. B. Capt. to England.

6th Portuguese Ship Phœnix Manuel Francisco Marques to Demaun

PASSENGERS.

By Eliza.—Capt. Ledlie, Doctor Fouxkensee.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship George Home, for London.
Salemany for China.
Lowjee Family, for do.
Royal Charlotte, for do.
Ann, for do.
Shaw Byramgore, for do.
Bombay Castle, for do.
Good Success, for do.
Rahemany, for Bussorah.
Caroline, for do.
Fazelcarim, for Penang.
Grab Bombay Merchant, for do.
Brig Ahmoody, for do.

CALCUTTA.

Arrival at Kedgeree.

April 8,—Ship Pallas, W. Cock, from Madras 30th March.

11, Portuguese Ship St. Thiago Maior, F. A. da S. Madeira, from Lisbon 24th June, and Rio de Janeiro the 19th December.

Do. Ship Marchioness of Hastings, J. B. Rutherford, from Bombay the 7th February.

12, Ship Eliza, R. Gibson, from the Mauritius 1st February, Covelong, and last from Madras the 2d April.

13. Ship Windsor Castle, S. Lee, from Portsmouth 9th November, St. Jago 8th December, Columbo 24th March, and last from Madras the 4th April.

14, Ship Carron, T. McCarthy, from Bombay 16th, Tellicherry 24th and last from Point de Galle the 30th March.

OFF CALCUTTA.

7. Ann,—11. Pallas.—12. Britannia and Eliza.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

6, Ship Resolution, S. Massingham, for South America.

9, Ships Adamant, N. Esterby, for London, Lady Nugent, J. Hunter, for Gibraltar, and Penelope (French), D. Hilliard, for Pondicherry and Bourbon.

PASSED TO SEA DURING THE WEEK.

6, Brig Heratia.—7 Anna Robertson.—11. Ganges.

REMARKS.

On the 31st March, the Ship Lord Hungerford arrived at Madras from Port Jackson.

On the 21st March, off Pigeon Island, the Carron spoke the Ship Hannah, Lamb from England, all well!—left the Downs the 5th November.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

Per Pallas, from Madras.—Mr. Peira, mariner.

Per Windsor Castler, from London.—Miss Carr, Mr. Hoddart, Messrs. Arabin, Malthie. Trimmer and Tritton, Cadets.

From Madras. Lieutenant Thrope, B. N. I. and Mr. Strich, Proctor.

Landed at Ceylon.—Lieut. Col. Sullivan, H. M. 1st Ceylon, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Mathews, H. M. Advocate Fiscal, Ceylon.

Landed at Madras.—Mrs. Osborne, Mrs. Junies, Mrs. F. Robson, Mrs. Collie, Mrs. Crisp, Miss Wallace, Captain B. Combe, Osborne, Junies, Robson, M. N. I. and Hodges, N. N. I. Messrs. Grant Walker, Hill, Brown, and Harper, Cadets, Mr. Collie, Mr. Crisp.

Departures.

Per Thetis, for Bombay.—Captain N. Nicholson, Captain H. Blackburn, and Mr. Goddart.

Per Penelope, for Pondicherry and Bourbon.—Madame de L' Etang, Monsieur Ravier junr, Monsieur Scipion, Monsieur Juder, and Messrs. Masson, and Massard, Missonaries.

Per Adamant, for England.—Captain Lair, of the Army, and Dr. Oliver.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS.

At the following Stations on the 13th instant:

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Remain,—The St. Thiago Maior, (P.) Marchioness of Hastings and Windsor Castle, inward bound.

KEDGEREE.

Remains,—The Mahomed Shaw, outward-bound.

Passed down,—Resolution.

NEW ANCHORAGE.

Remains,—H. M. Ship Glasgow.

MADRAS.

Arrivas.—April 23, Brig Sarah, Kayser, from Colombo 5th, and Negapatam 21st April.

Departures—April 18, Cutter Gertruyda, Lessa, for Masulipatam.

Do. H M. Schooner Cochin, T. H. Twynan, for Trincomalie.

20, Brig Fairy, Syrange Nardapah, for Ganjam.

Do. Ship Scotia, A. Agnew, for Calcutta.

24, Ship Mercure, Chevalure, for Pondicherry and Batavia.

General Register of Marriages, Births, and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

Marriages.

At St. Thomas Church, on the 27th ultimo, by the

Reverend H. Davies, Captain J. Morgan of the 12th Regiment Madras N. I. Major of Brigade to the Aurungabad Division of H. H. the Nizam's regular Troops, to Miss Sarah Anne Billamore.

On Monday 6th Instant, by the Rev. Mr. Wade, Captain C. Jolliffe, to Miss Fanny Savage daughter of the late Captain Savage, of the H. C. Military Service on this establishment.

BIRTH.

On the 4th Instant the Lady of Captain E. A. Robinson, E. Regt. of a Daughter.

DEATH.

On the 29th ultimo, Master John Wm. Watkins, aged 14 years, and 6 months.

On the 2d instant, Maria Anne, Wife of Mr. James Blair.

At Aurungabad, on Sunday the 28th April, John-Richard, Son of Major C. J. Doveton, Bengal Infantry, aged 13 months and 12 days.

On Sunday Morning the 6th Inst. at the age of 27, and of a severe Lock jaw, Vencoba Suddasew Naique, Native Assistant in the Accountant General's Office.

Numerous and excellent were the virtues of this much respected Native of India, and to such an extent were they brought into exercise that during his short lived Career he acquired a large portion of the esteem and approbation of many of the most respectable Gentlemen at the Settlement. On principles of unimpeachable integrity he cherished a disposition to oblige which could scarcely meet its parallel; his information was considerable and judicious his manners genteel and engaging. His Superiors always found him one in whom they could place the most implicit Confidence, his equals considered him as their sincere and disinterested friend or acquaintance, his inferiors very often found in him their valuable benefactor and his family a most affectionate son, Brother, Husband and Father His great passion for mental improvement could only be equalled by his anxiety to be useful to his Countrymen and, we may say universally, to his kind, and on the formation at Bombay of that truly laudable Institution, the School Book Society, in imitation of Calcutta, having been suggested, Vencoba was one of the first who came forward to support the same, and of which he afterwards discharged the duties of Native Secretary. With such an acquisition what might not that Society have expected? But now alas! he is no more!

Peace to the Ashes
Of the virtuous Dead.

We beg to contradict the notice of the death of Mr. L. Hollet as announced in the last Gazelte and Courier and in expressing our regret that in this instance we should have been imposed upon by some malicious person, to state it to be our intention in future to insert no Marriages, Births or Deaths, that are not authenticated by the signature of the person affording the information.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.

At Vizagapatam, on the 16th Instant, by Hugh Montgomerie, Esq. Head Assistant Magistrate, Mr. William Arthur Leslie, 2d Son of the Master Attendant, of Calingapatam, to Miss Lucy Cowan, Sister-in-law to Lieutenant Cecil,

At Pulicat, on Monday the 15th April, by the Reverend Mr. John Keridlinger, Serjeant Major R. Ward, to Miss Margaret M'Nichol.

BIRTH.

At Secunderahad, on the 22d March, Mrs. Harriet, Wife of Mr. Conductor Charles M'Carthy, of a Daughter.

At the Presidency, on the 17th instant, the Lady of George Arbuthnot, Esq. of a Son,

DEATHS.

On the th30 March, on the Nilghery Hills, Edward Cruttenden, Esq. late Zillah Judge of Trichinopoly.

At Negapatam, on the 5th instant, the Lady of Charles Harwood Higginson, Esq.

In Camp at Monigoond, while serving with the Field Detachment under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Walker, 2d Regiment Light Cavarly, on the 13th ultimo, Ensign David Gray, 2d Battalieon 19th Regiment, most sincerely and deservedly lamented by his Brother Officers, who have caused a Tomb to be erected over the remains of this young and promissing Officer, at the village of Moulgood, as a mark of their respect to his memory.

At Darwar, on the 30th ultimo, Major H. C. Harvey, 2d Battalieon 19th Regiment, whose real and intrinsic worth, endeared him to every member (European and Native) of his Corps, and by whom his demise is most poignantly regretted—The qualities of the Commanding Officer, the companionand of the friend were so happily blended in the character of this much esteemed and lamented Officer, as to render him the object not only of the high

The death of this zealous and intelligeat officer will no doubt be considered as serious a loss to the public service, as it has already proved to his family and friends.

At the Residency at Hyderabad, on Thursday, the 21st February, Mr. James MacCulloch, aged 28 years.

At St. Thome, on the night of the 25th ultimo, Quarte. Master Robert Blackie, of H, M. 53d Regiment.—His death was not wholy unanticipated; advanced life and incidental infirmity; long service and adverse climates sufficiently impaired his constitution to superinduce an apprehension, that any sickness would terminate fatally.—These fears, alas! have been verfied; a short illness, only preceeded the said catastrophe.—He had numbered about 50 years of which his military service comprise 32—His conciliatory habits and pleasing manners had excited the friemiship of many, and his social and benevolent disposition had confirmed the same—His decease therefore has become an afflicted dispensation to a numerous society and prominently so, to a Widow Eady, who had been united to him during the last 28 years

On the 8th April, Mr. John Lewis, sincerely and deservedly regretted by a numerous circle of friends and acquaintance.

On the morning of the 13th instant, after an illnes of only 6 days Mr. John Edward Perriman, aged about 36 years, leaving behind, 3 young Children, and numerous relations to lament his irreparable loss.

On Monday the 22d Instant, at a few minutes before 4 o'clock at his Garden House, in his 37th year, universally regretted, James Staveley, Esq Barrister at Law of the Supreme Court of Madras, Member of Gray's Inn, and formerly of the Northern Circuit.

None but those most closely and intimately connected with him, could be sensible of his worth; he had an Angel spirit and meekness, blended with every manly virtue. He was an accomplished elegant Scholar, and a sound Lawyer; always ready to support the cause of the poor & injured, and to exert his talents, to protect them from oppression and injustice; he was an able eloquent, and zealous advocate, and impaired his constitution by his assiduous attention to the arduous duties of his profession. To sum up all, he was as free from every frailty as human nature could be.

At Egmore, on Monday the 22d Instant, Catherine, the Daughter of Mr. D. Sinclair, aged 1 year and 9 months.

On the 2d instant, at Wallajahbad, of an Epidemic Cholera, P. M'Millan, Esq. Assistant Surgeon Wallajahbad Light Infantry, sincerely and deservedly regretted by his brother officers and friends.

At Gooty on the 24th ultimo, Ensign A. Ord of the 1st Battalion 13th Regiment N. I. universally beloved, and most sincerely regretted by his brother officers.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

Of Sons: The Dutchess of Bedford, at Woburn Abbey.—Lady Eleanor Lowther, at the Earl of Lonsdale's seat, Cottesmore, Rutlandshire.—The Ladies of Wm. Horsley, esq. at Brompton;—of James Harding, esq. of Gower-street, Bedford-square;—of the Rev. Henry Lloyd Biden, of Risley, near Derby;—of James Cazenove, esq. in Broad-street; of Joseph Faulder, esq.

Of Daughters: The Ladies of Sir Paul Judrell, in Duke-street, Portland-place;—of Septimus Ryland, esq. of Horsleydown;—of Wm. Sams, esq. in St. James's-street;—of Jonathan Chapman, esq. of Upton, Essex;—of Major Mackenzie, of the Scots Greys, in Somerset-street, on Monday the 17th instant;—of the Rev. Mordeaunt Barnard, at Thornton, in Craven, Yorkshire;—Lady Elizabeth Pack, at the Governor's house, Plymouth;—Lady Cochrane, in London.

MARRIAGES.

At Shrewsbury, Captain James Arthur Murray, R. N. son of the late Lord Wm. Murray, to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Coupland, esq. of Shrewsbury.—Francis, son of Joseph Wigg, esq. of North-place, to Elizeth Anne, daughter of Thomas Edward Sherwood, esq. of Lewisham, Kent, At Penrice, Glamorganshire John Nicholl, esq. of Merthyrmawr, only son of the Right Hon. Sir. John Nicholl, to Jane Harriott, second daughter of the late Thomas Mansell Talbot, esq. of Margan and Penrice Castle, Glamorganshire.—Samue, Elis Bristowe, esq. of Beesthrope Hall, near Newark, Notts, and of Twyford, near Derby, to Mary Anne eldest daughter of Samuel Fox esq. of Osmaston Hall. At Lympstone, Devon, William Sykes, esq. only brother of Sir Francis Sykes, of Basildon, Park, Berks to Anna Maria Heath, niece of the late Mr. Justice Heath, and only daughter of Edward Gattey, esq. of Harefield-house, Devon.—at Cambridge, the Rev. Lort Mansel, B. A. of Trinity College. Oxford, vicar of Ministerworth, Gloucestershire, to Isabella Mansell, eldest daughter of the late Lord Bishop of Bristol. At Ipswich, Mr. W. Wake of his Majesty's Stationary Office, London, to Miss Opwood, of Ipswich.—At Dover, Mr. G. H. Lynn, of Chelsea Hospital, to the daughter of Mr. William Hedgcock.

DEATHS.

In Devonshire-street, Portland-place, aged 27 (of small-pox); Ann, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Wilby.—In the Little Cloisters, Westminster Abbey, aged 63, James Fisher, Esq. chief clerk in the office of auditor of the receipt of his Majesty's Exchequer.—Aged 76, Mr. James Oram Clerkson.—In India, Lieutenant J. M. Powell, of the 14th native infantry of the Madras Establishment,—At Stapenhill, Derbyshire, aged 57, Joseph Pell, Esq. late of Bowes Farm, Middlesex.—Elizabeth, wife of Anthony Bacon, Esq, of Benham, Berkshire.—A few hours after its birth, the daughter of the Hon. and Rev. W. L. Adlington.—In Bedford-row, Mrs, Mary Kinderley.—Aged six years, Mary, the daughter of Mr. Richard Tattersall, of Grosvenor-place.—At Brompton, aged 89, Daniel Lockhurst, Esq.—In Park place, St. James's the infant daughter of Thomas Rose, esq.—At Lewes, aged 39, Lucy, the wife of W. Payne, esq.—At Malta, on Nov. 1, where he went for the recovery of his health, aged 25, Sir James Ormsby.—In Gloucester-place, Portman-square, the Hon. Mrs. Fitzgerald, aged 61, widow of Lieut. Col. F. of the 2d Life Guards; who fell at Waterloo,—At Hampton-court, aged 29, Katherine Roosilia, wife of Charles Fauquier, esq.—In Mexico, of Fever, the Spanish General O' Donojo.—Mr. John Hogarth, of Staple Inn, Holborn.—At Sutton-house, near Brentwood, Essex' Mrs. Elizabeth Lukin, widow of the late Captain Geo. Lukin, of Bombay.—Lately, in Paris, after a few days illness, the celebrated Colonel Thornton, late of Thornville Royal, Yourkshire.—Aged 44, Mary, the wife of Mr. Francis Moore, of St. Martin's-lane.—On St. Mary's-hill, aged 92, Mrs. Mary Cornish.—Suddenly, at Walworth, while at supper, Mrs. Walworth.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE *of* GOVT. SECURITIES.

Buy.			Sell.	
16	10	† New Loans of 1821.....	15	8
20	8	* Ditto *Remittable*.....	20	0

BANK OF BENGAL RATES,

Discount on Private Bills..... 4 per Cent.
Ditto on Government Bills of Exchange 3
Interest on Loans on Deposit..... 3
BANK SHARES—Premium 29 *a* 30 per Cent.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Buy	Calcutta.	Sell.
s d s d		s d s d
1 11 *a* 2 0	On London 6 Months' sight, per Sicca Rupees.....	2 0 *a* 2 1
	Bombay 30 Days' sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees.....	92 *
	Madras ditto, 96 *a* 98 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.	*
	Bank of Bengal Dividend last half Year,	5 6

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars Sa. Rs.	206 0 *a*	206 8	per.	100
Dubloons,.....	31 0 *a*	31 8	each	
Joes, or Pezas,.....	17 4 *a*	17 5	"	
Dutch Ducats,.....	4 4 *a*	4 12	"	
Louis D'ors,.....	8 4 *a*	8 8	"	
Silver 5 Franc pieces,.....	191 4 *a*	191 8	per	100
Star Pagodas,.....	3 6½ *a*	3 7	6 each	
Sovereigns,.....	10 8 *a*	12 0		
Bank of England Notes,	10 8 8 *a*	11 0		

* The whole of these Loans are ordered for payment on the 30th instant, with the privilege of transfer at par, to the New Loan opened the 18th instant—no Cash subscriptions are to be received.

† The option of Bills on England at 2-1d. twelve months date, for the Interest on this Loan is extended to Europe Residents.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES,

Discount on Private Bills..... 4 per Cent.
Ditto on Government Bills of Exchange 3 ——
Interest on Loans on Deposit..... 3 ——
BANK SHARES—Premium 29 a 30 per Cent.

Saturday evening there was a heavy fall of rain, ushered in with excessively vivid sheet lightning, loud thunder, and gusts of easterly wind.

We have seen a letter from the Eastward, by which we are glad to understand that the Chinese Government were under the necessity of entreating the Supercargoes to return and renew the trade. It must have been a bitter act of humiliation for the Celestials to descend to the necessity of *inviting* the Europeans to return in the most submissive manner. The Select Committee have deserved well of their country in the whole of the late unpleasant business, and we trust their conduct will be mentioned with the warm approbation it merits, by the Court of Directors. It is understood, that his Celestial Majesty is to transmit a strong *remonstrance* to the King of England against sending any ships of war to China in future. The letter cited, also mentioned the departure of Mr. DAVIDSON and Mr. MALONY, for England, in the *Kent*.

Sup. to the India Gaz. April 15.

From the Madras papers we learn that before the interruption of the Trade with China, the following *nine* ships, all full, had sailed for England, viz. the *Herefordshire, Inglis, Bensley, Minerva, Hythe, Royal George, Windsor, Farquharson,* and *Repulse;* and that these ships carried home one hundred and sixty thousand chests of Tea—being half the usual supply of the season.

The following peculiarly gratifying circumstance constitutes one of the proudest triumphs that parental feeling can enjoy. It is easy to imagine the intense satisfaction with which the Countess of Mornington viewed her three illustrious sons at the Coronation. No event of a similar nature occurs to us, except the account of Diagoras of Rhodes, who saw his three sons crowned the same day, as Victors, at Olympia, but the father died through excess of joy.

The Literary Gazette in its detailed description of the Coronation, gratifies its Readers by bringing to their view a distinguished Female, to whose admirable attention and management, in their earlier days, her Sons are considered to have been mainly indebted for their elevation to the conspicuous and important posts they have held in the service of the State. "In the body of the Hall below," observes the account, "the splendid train was marshalled." "On the right and left, the galleries, to the lowest seat, were filled with richly-attired individuals of both sexes; the most remarkable boxes being those on each side of the raised platform, where the princesses of the blood royal, and the representatives of foreign courts were placed; and that immediately adjoining the platform on the left, allotted to the peeresses of England. In the latter, we were peculiarly affected and delighted to see the Countess of Mornington, the Cornelia of our times, and mother of three peers among the dazzling crowd which waited the advance of the greatest monarch in the world. What sensations must have been her's!—it were happy for a matron to die even before they could become food for remembrance. The hero of his country and age, the immortal Wellington, was performing the distinguished duties of lord high constable under the eye of his honoured parent; the Marquis of Wellesley, who had filled the greatest offices in the kingdom was near his greater brother; and not far removed we observed the third son, the newly-created Baron Maryborough, whose long and eminent services well entitled him to that reward. The Duchess of Wellington was by the side of her husband's mother, and the third generation of this illustrious race, was one of the interesting youths who bore the train of the King! Grand as was the whole, we must say that this family group offered irresistible attractions to our mind."

Supreme Court. The case on the part of the Crown, *versus* John Hayes, Esq. Judge and Magistrate of Tipperah, was tried before Sir Francis Macnaghten, on Monday last the 8th of Adril. The Indictment charged the Defendant with having inflicted on Pertab Narrain Doss, the deceased, twenty blows of a rattan, unmercifully, unlawfully, and feloniously,—that the wounds thus inflicted festered in jail, and that, deprived of proper medical aid, he died in consequence. It was however proved on the other side by competent testimony, that the deceased, Pertab Narrain, having excited a disturbance in the zillah, was apprehended, and that Mr. HAYES had ordered the officers of the Court to give him twenty strokes of the rattan; that this was done in the usual way, and at the usual Place, after which he walked to the jail, under charge of two Chuprassies. That the wounds, such as are commonly occasioned by this punishment, were dressed by the Native Doctor, who attended him twice a day, that on the third day they were completely healed, and that, in short, he died of the Cholera Morbus. The witnesses for the Defendant were unanimously of opinion that he died of that disease.

Sir Francis Macnaghten summed up the evidence in a most able and luminous manner, and finally declared that if there was any guilt in the case, he thought it belonged to those who had been the stirrers up of the prosecution. The Jury instanly returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

We have given this brief notice of the trial as it has excited great interest, for the immediate information of our readers, and shall lose no time in republishing the full and detailed report promised by the *Calcutta Journal.*

(Government Gazette, April 11.*)*

We have been kindly obliged by our friends, with a sight of several letters from England per the Windsor Castle, which contain some articles, not uninteresting to our readers.

Mr. Henry Jessop, Civil Engineer, late of Calcutta, and brother to Mr. Geo. Jessop of the Clive Street Brass and Iron Foundry; has been appointed by the Count Woronzow to proceed to Russia, in the capacity of Civil Engineer; to improve his extensive estates on the River Dnipar, in the Ukraine and in the Crimea. This appointment will call his active energies into full play; which, by the precarious state of his health could never be exerted in this unhealthy quarter of the Globe.

The name of Jessop will he invariably associated with that of Smeaton, and the erection of the Edystone Light House will hand both their names down to posterity.

Hurkaru.

Madras.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper.

Wednesday, April 24, 1822.

On England--at 30 days' sight 1s. 9d. per Madras Rupee
at 90 days' sight 1s. 9½d. per do
at 6 months' sight 1s. 10d. per do.
On Bengal--at 30 days' sight 92 to 93 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.
Company's Paper—Loan of 1821, 13½ per cent.
Loan of 1822, 16½ „

His Majesty's Ship Topaze has returned to the Roads from a Cruize.

The following Vessels have sailed since our last report. H. M. Schooner Tender Cochin. Cutter Gertruyda for Masulipatam, Brig Fairy for Ganjam, and Ship Scotia for Calcutta.

The Drawing of the Second Class of the Madras Lottery commenced yesterday, with the following large Prizes.

No. 2591 a Prize of 1,580 Rupees.

Nos. 371 764 and 1728 Prizes of 1000 Rupees each.

Nos. 65 197 and 754 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.

Nos. 577 621 1198 1236 1511 1867 2546 3655 and 3980 Prizes of 200 Rupees each.

The Drawing will be continued tomorrow.

Madras Govt. Gazette.

APPOINTMENT.

Mr. W. R. Taylor, Register to the Zillah Court of Salem.

The anniversary of the Festival of St. George on Tuesday last, being the day appointed for the celebration of His Majesty's *Birth Day*, was observed at the Presidency with every demonstration of loyalty and respect. The standard was hoisted upon the Fort Flag Staff at sun rise, and continued flying during the day; a Salute of 60 Guns, the number corresponding with the age of His Majesty, was fired also at sun rise from the Fort Battery, and a Royal Salute at noon—like Salutes were repeated at the Palace of His Highness the Nabob—at one o'clock a Royal Salute was fired from H. M. Ship *Topaze*, the Ship being decorated during the day with the Flags of different Nations—And in the evening *The Honorable* The Governor gave a grand Entertainment, at the Banqueting Room, consisting of a Ball and Supper, to the whole of the Society of the Presidency.

Yesterday being the second Day of the Drawing of the Madras Lottery, the following large Prizes were drawn.

No. 3220 a Prize of 50,000 Rupees.
No. 2001 a Prize of 25,000 Rupees.
No. 256 a Prize of 10,000 Rupees.
No. 3320 a Prize of 5,000 Rupees.
No. 2947 a Prize of 1,000 Rupees.
Nos. 3117 and 3147 Prizes of 500Rupees. each.

Tranquillity appears to have been restored for the present at Canton; and affairs to have been placed upon their former footing, by the determined conduct of the Supra Cargoes, aided by the departure of the *Topaze*—the latter, under the circumstances of the case, a measure of great prudence: as so long as the Chinese Authorities considered the men they demanded within their grasp—though as secure from it perhaps, as they are at present—so long would they have continued their bravadoes and manifestation of hostility: To suppose they would have attempted to have taken the men by force is out of the question; as we imagine a single British Frigate, might defy the whole force of the Province to effect an object of this sort—If it could be supposed possible that the attempt would have been made, much more Chinese blood must have been spilt in so vain an effort; and matters in all probability would not then have been settled, without a national appeal to arms—an appeal, which, should the Chinese persevere in the same line of conduct, may in all probability be sooner or later resorted to—We gave the Chinese Edict in our Supplement of Tuesday.

Govt. Gaz. April, 25.

English Extracts.

POLITICAL EVENTS.—JAN. 1, 1822.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The disturbances, which have taken place in Ireland still continue, though, we trust, with somewhat of a diminution of those ferocious scenes, which a month ago rendered the southern districts of that unhappy island a scen of horror and dismay. On the 24th of November a privy council assembled at Dublin, to take into consideration the burning of the dwelling of a person named Shea, who had made himself obnoxious to his tenantry by turning them out for default of payment of their rents. This most horrible affair, while it pictures the despair and reckless demeanour of those who perpetrated it, shews too plainly the neglected and savage state in which the lower orders of the island still remain, and the fatal effects of the ignorance in which they have so long been kept, upon the feelings of the heart. Among untamed savages alone, and rarely among them, could such a deed have been performed. The passion of revenge among civilized nations is rarely or never indulged upon objects which have not directly aroused it:—he who revenges with a dagger the violation of a sister, or the oppression of a taskmaster, or even the baser murderer who destroys for plunder, justly revolts from taking the lives of those who have neither wounded by outrage, nor can contribute to the lust of rapine or the future insecurity of the robber. The murder of the Sheas is a picture of unparalleled ferocity. Their house was surrounded by an armed band—set on fire, and the inmates, when attempting to escape,

(To be continued in the Appendix.)

TRIALS IN IRELAND BY SPECIAL COMMISSION.

Limerick, Monday, Dec. 17, 1821.—This morning, at half past nine o'clock, Baron M'Clelland having taken his seat on the Bench, a long and highly respectable panel of Jurors were called over; a number of gentlemen answered to their names; such as did not were called on a penalty of 50*l*, and his Lordship declared that the cases the Court was about to try were of too important a nature for the Court to remit such fines as might be inflicted, and that it was incumbent on the gentlemen of the county, at the present moment, not to shrink from the duty they had to perform. One gentleman, who had been fined, called out that he had ridden fourteen miles that morning to attend the Court; his appearance was, of course, taken. The fine was remitted of another gentleman, on its being stated to the Court he was upwards of 100 years old.

MURDER OF MRS, TORRANCE.

John M'Namara and Thos. Molony were then placed at the bar. The prisoners were arraigned for the wilful murder of Mrs. Susanna Torrance. on the 10th of June, in the 2d year of the present reign, at a place called Mondella, in the county of Limerick. The indictment charged the prisoner, John M'Namara, with having inflicted different wounds on various parts of the body of Mrs. Torrance, one in particular being a stab with a bayonet, or some such sharp instrument, on the left breast. which caused her death. The indictment charged Thomas Molony with being an accomplice, aiding and assisting in said murder.

When the Jurors were about to be sworn, the prisoners challenged five peremptorily. The following gentlemen were then sworn on the jury:—

John Croker, esq. foreman; Thomas Darby O'Grady. Thomas Evans, Hefernan Considine, Henry O'Grady, Brudenell Plummer, Waller O'Grady, Thomas Wilson. Hugh Massey, John Bateman, Thomas O'Grady, and Gerald Blennerhasset, esqrs.

The prisoners, on being given in charge to the Jury, pleaded Not Guilty.

Mr. Justice Moore here took his seat on the bench.

The Solicitor General then rose. He said it was now fifty years since the enactment of the White Boy Act, and he felt much regret to observe, that the offences described in the preamble to that Act bore a strong resemblance to the offences which characterize the present times. Many Assizes passed over since the enactment of it, in which it was necessary to enforce its penalties on guilty offenders; yet the country was still afflicted with the pernicious and diabolical acts which it had been framed to prevent; and the experience of half a century had failed in establishing tranquillity. It must be clear to the gentlemen of the jury, that the common people were confederated—that they dictate the regulation of property—that they have declared war against all public institutions that they resist the payment of taxes and tithes, and have bound themselves by the profanation of an oath for those evil purposes, and continue to enforce their wicked plans by plunder, torture, and murder.

Gentlemen, said the learned solicitor, the law must put down these lawless confederacies; such acts as they have produced are not to be tolerated in a Christian country. The gentry are besieged in their dwellings by a set of miscreants? You must make a garrison of your house to defend your lives and properties. Is this to be borne? to what a state is your country reduced, when the King's Judges cannot approach your city but with the aid of a strong military escort, nor even sit this moment on the Bench but under the same protection! These wretches must be put down, and it is the firm determination of the government of the country to put them down. Bad, however, as the case is—frequent as the recurrence of this disorderly spirit has been, the learned gentleman said, he was not one of those who would despair of laying prostrate this diabolical confederacy. Let them be only firm in the display of justice, united with the exertions of a resident gentry, an efficient magistracy, and an active police, and there is not a doubt but this insurrectionary spirit will be crushed. He felt upon this general topic he had said enough, and he would now draw their attention to the nature of the case immediately before them.

He entreated the jury to watch over their feelings, lest the horrid detail of the tragic circumstances he had to relate, should influence their judgment to the prejudice of the prisoners in the dock. This trial would exhibit a striking contrast between the mildness of our laws, and the sort of justice administered by a lawless and ruthless banditti. Mr. & Mrs. Torrance, were residing in the liberties of this city at Cannym, in the month of March last, when their house was attacked by an armed party, demanding arms: Mr, T. resisted the miscreants in the bravest and most gallant manner, and was aided by his heroic and amiable wife, who thus committed an offence against the wretches who assailed her husband, which she afterwards expiated with her blood!! The banditti were beat off without obtaining the arms they sought for, and there were some lives lost in the combat. In consequence of Mr. Torrance's gallantry on this occasion, he became obnoxious to the insurgents, and found it dangerous to reside in that part of the country any longer, although in the very vicinity of the city of Limerick; he therefore removed to Adare, where he and his wife resided in the month of June last. He held a farm near Adare, which he frequently visited, and on the 10th of last June, on Sunday, he and his wife dined at the farm-house, and in the evening returned by a well-known and frequented pathway; when he approached the stile, he was presented with a letter by a man, and on opening it he received a blow of a stone, when another villain jumped over the wall and rushed upon him; he then found himself engaged with the ruffians. Mr, Torrance was unarmed; his wife rushed upon them and extricated Mr. T. from them, exclaiming, 'Come off my husband's body, you villains!" Mr. T, was for a while stunned, and on looking about he saw his wife engaged with one of the villains who had a stick: and here the gentlemen would mark as important, Mr. T had no arms, Mrs. T. extricated herself and ran to her husband with the stick; how she wrested it from the villain, whether on the ground or otherwise, is not known, The battle was then renewed, and Mr. T. was immediately engaged with the man who first attacked his wife. and both came to the ground, when Mr. T. inflicted many blows on the shins of his antagonist (which is important for the jury to notice), and broke the stick, such was the force of his blows. Mr. T. saw the other villain engaged with his wife, and heard him cry out to him with whom Mr. T was at the time engaged, "Tom, come away." Gentlemen of the jury should also please to mark the expression "Tom," The fellow got up from Mr. T, with some difficulty. Mr. Torrance saw the villain who was engaged with his wife, as he was going away wipe something, but could not tell what, Immediately this unhappy lady ran to her husband. she said very little, her bosom was bloody, ; the husband, enfeebled as he was, assisted her to the adjoining stile and carried her over it; she then became convulsed and expired! Mr. T. was covered with wounds, no less then fifteen stabs were inflicted on his body, on his shoulders, arms, loins, and his throat; the wound in his throat was such, that his breath come through it. Provieence, however, enabled him to crawl, and give an alarm, and he accordingly went to the house of one Switzer, who went on to the spot where the excellent, though unfortunate deceased Mrs. Torrance lay, while Mr. T. fainted and fell on a bed. Switzer brought away the body of Mrs. T. assisted by one or two more.

Such were the circumstances of this horrid and atrocious murder. He had abstained from making any allusion as yet to either of the prisoners; but from the circumstances of their apprehension, and other circumstantial proofs, he felt that if he had not been deceived by his instructions, guilt would be brought home to the prisoners. The jury would notice, that Thomas Molony, who was to the left in the dock, lived with a person named Mulqueen, in the neighbourhood where the murder was committed, and absconded from it the night after that shocking deed; strict search was made for him in the neighbourhood where he was well known, but he was not to be found; he had been seen on the day of the murder near the spot where it was perpetrated; he was also in Limerick on the day previous to the murder. At the expiration of thirteen days, namely, on the 23d of June, he was taken up near Cratloe Wood, in the county of Clare; he said his name was Dillon, and positively declared that he never lived near Adare, and was a stranger in the county of Limerick. When the police officer called him Molony his consternation was great; he became much agitated. He was brought prisoner to Limerick, and taken to Mr. Torrance's lodgings. Mr. T. at the time was in a very debilitated state; his wounds were great, the loss of blood he sustained had had a powerful effect upon his constitution; his nerves were shattered; in short, the loss he sustained in the afflicting death of his amiable wife, had produced its natural effect upon him; even his sight became affected. Before Mr. T. the prisoner denied that his name was Molony, and persisted in calling himself Dillon, and in saying that he resided in the county of Clare. He was confronted, however, with a person who knew him many years, and who called him Molony. The prisoner was then committed to gaol. The Learned Solicitor observed, he had omitted mentioning in its proper place, that a communication was made by Mr. Torrance to the Sub-Sheriff (Mr. Cuthbert) the day after the murder, informing that gentleman that he (Mr. T.) had inflicted wounds on the shins of his assailant, who was called "Tom." Mr. Cuthbert went to the gaol, examined the prisoner's shins, and found them marked; even the figure of Molony corresponded with the description given. With respect to the confession Molony made to Mr. C. he (the Solicitor-General) would not anticipate it, as Mr. Cuthbert would repeat it to the jury himself on the table. When Mr. Torrance saw Molony, he was in an enfeebled and debilited state; many persons were present, and he (Mr. T.) did not think it prudent at that time to swear as to his indentity; but when recovered, and on seeing him afterwards, he fully identified him. The jury should understand, that where a deficiency of unqualified identity existed, it may be supplied by other circumstances, even in the absence of a particle of evidence. The crime was committed on a Sunday; accounts of it were spread rapidly through all parts of the country. The prisoner, if an innocent man, can be at no loss to explain to your satisfaction in what place, in what company, in what occupation, he passed that memorable day. The lapse of time was short between the murder and the arrest for his memory to recur to any circumstance that might disconnect him from this crime. The day of the week would enable him to shew easily with whom he had passed it; if the occurrence had taken place on a working day, the avocations of persons in his class are so nearly alike, that some difficulty might present itself in proving where he was; such difficulty could not exist, however, in this instance; and, therefore, the jury would expect the prisoner to give satisfactory evidence on this head; but if, after a full and patient investigation, a reasonable doubt should exist on the minds of the jury as to this man's criminality, let him by all means have the benefit of that doubt. If, on the contrary, no such doubt should be raised—if the prisoner fails in establishing his innocence, the gentlemen of the jury would recollect that this was a most crying case, and that it was one in which innocent blood loudly called for vengeance, and public justice for example sake.

He would next direct the attention of the Jury to the case of the other prisoner, M'Namara—who lived at Ballimacurra, in the same vicinity, with a man of the name of Sheehan. He did not fly the country; at least there is no proof he did.—About ten or eleven days after the murder, he went to the fair at Croom, in the county of Limerick, and was engaged in a riot there. He was taken by Mr. Lyons, a gentleman who resides at that place, and by him committed to the Bridewell; after order had been restored, he was liberated in the evening. One of the police, however, heard something in the company of M'Namara (the particulars the Solicitor-General did not deem it prudent to disclose) which induced him to go to Mr. Lyons, to have M'Namara apprehended under a charge of murder. Mr. Lyons complied, and dispatched two of the police after M'Namara whom they overtook at a considerable distance. And it was not an insignificant circumstance to notice, that this M'Namara offered a bribe to the police, if they would liberate him; they knew their duty too well to be seduced by his proposal. Shortly after he was brought in custody to Limerick, and on the road he was charged with the murder. In defence of himself, he stated that on the night of the murder, the preceding night, and the subsequent one, he had slept with a person named Garvey. He also stated he went to Cleary's Bridge, seven miles from Adare, on the day of the murder. The Gentlemen would find that all those allegations were false; if he now attempted to make such a defence, it would be seen how little it corresponded with the truth. When Mr. Torrance recovered, so as to have the use of his faculties, he went to the gaol, and recognised M'Namara as the man who handed him the letter, and flung the stone at him. Mr. Torrance came to the conclusion of his identity in a minute; he recognized him from a window in the gaol, on seeing the prisoner walk the yard; and when brought before him, instantly said, "You are the man!"

The Solicitor-General said, it appeared clearly that this transaction was part of the dreadful system of the confederacy which now disgraced the county of Limerick. This murder was merely the execution of the sentence pronounced by the banditti on this unfortunate gentleman and his amiable wife. The purpose for which arms are taken could no longer be mistaken. In every point of view it is clear that purpose is assassination and insurrection. What could be more dreadful than such a state of things! But the gentlemen of the jury would be careful not to mix these observations with the consideration of the particular facts of the present case, but would hold their judgment cool, and not allow it to be influenced in the least degree, by an extraneous consideration, to the prejudice of the prisoners. The Learned Solicitor said, he had now stated to the Court and the gentlemen of the Jury the particulars of this tragic occurrence, and laid the case for the prosecution before them; and he was not aware of any further observations necessary to be made upon it. If the evidence was satisfactory, and bore out his statement, he felt no alarm as to the result. He knew he was addressing a class of gentlemen of rank and influence, and of course above prejudice; that they would give the case a clear and temperate consideration. He would not, because he felt it unnecessary, address such a Jury to warn them against the influence of fear in the discharge of their duty; he was sure they would never court an ignominous popularity or desire to gain favour with a set of miscreants; and he would, therefore, send this case with confidence before them.

Mr. Torrance was the first witness called; and his evidence was clear and distinct. He fully identified the prisoners, and gave an awful and interesting detail of the dreadful circumstances of Mrs. T's murder, he excited a general sympathy for his misfortune throughout the Court.

The other witnesses all corroborated the Solicitor-General's statement, and there was a chain of circumstances so intimately connected, as brought guilt home to both prisoners.

The learned Judge recapitulated the evidence at a late hour, and the jury retired, and were absent only ten minutes, when they returned a verdict of guilty against both prisoners.

His Lordship immediately delivered a feeling and pathetic exhortation to the culprits, pointedly alluding to the present infatuation under which the deluded peasants labour, illustrating his observations by references to the horrifying circumstances of this case, as connected with that system of delusion and outrage.

The prisoners were then sentenced to be hanged on Wednesday.

After sentence was pronounced, M'Namara said, "he could expect nothing else from the blood-hounds of the county of Limerick."

The Observer December 23

The Witch of Moorgate.—Mary Calder, an old Washer-woman, residing in New-court, Moor-lane, appeared on summons before Mr. Alderman C. Smith, to answer the complaint of a sprightly young girl of the name of Wolcot, for violently assaulting her.

The defendant, as it appeared by the story, is the landlady of the house, occupying the parlour floor herself, and ostensibly getting her living by taking in washing and ironing. Miss Walcot and her mama are her tenants, residing in the first floor; the floor above being inhabited by a labouring man and his wife of the name of Dale.

Mammy Calder as she was respectfully termed by the servant girls in the neighbourhood, according to the statement of Miss Walcot, is a professed fortune-teller; and some altercation arising between the old woman and Dale, the husband, relative to some arrears of rent, which he denied, she had threatened to set "God's curse upon him" for attempting to cheat the helpless and the widow. The solemnity of manner and voice she had assumed, aided by the practised movements of a countenance that could express all the terrific contortions of the Sybil, had so alarmed the superstitious fears of Dale, that he was ready to make any submission to deprecate her anger, and the consequences of her incantations. Mrs. Dale, less superstitious, proposed setting her and her spells at defiance. Words arose between them in consequence, when the husband, probably to appease Mammy Calder's ire, gave his wife a sound thrashing.

Mrs. Dale, conceiving Mammy Calder the benefactress to whom she was indebted for this favour, availed herself of the absence of her husband to commence operations of revenge, and dressed up a doll with a long pointed crown hat, a birch broom, the wetch and a pack of cards in its hands to represent which she suspended by a string from her window, so as to hang opposite to the first floor window, low enough to be seen from the street or court.

Mammy Calder finding all her imprecations and incantations ineffectual to cause the disappearance of this spectre, determined on attempting its removal by the natural means of physical force. This could be effected only from the window of the first floor, and Miss Walcot and her mama were in alliance with Mrs. Dale and the offending spectre against her. Fortune, however, it is said, favours the brave. The allies, who had laughed at her impotency as a witch, found the old woman irresistible as a fury. She fought her way through the phalanx up to the window, took the effigy prisoner, and bore it off in triumph. It was for the assault committed in this encounter that Miss Walcot now complained. The charge, however, evidently originated in the desire of revenge for the vexation of the defeat, rather than from the wounds received; for, although the evidence of the young lady was backed by her mama and the spectre maker, Mrs. Dale; and a terrific account given how the old woman had dragged Miss about by her beautiful long hair, and otherwise assaulted her with her fists and nails, no injury was apparent upon her person, till she bared a very pretty white shoulder, which certainly carried the mark of something like a scratch. Dale, the husband, whose dread of the old woman's incantations had given rise to the whole affair, had not so far overcome his apprehensions as to venture to make his appearance in the accusation against her. Ridiculous as these apprehensions may appear, Dale was by no means the only one who stood in awe of Mammy Calder's supernatural agency: according to the statement of a respectable-looking young man, who came forward upon the business, she was a terror to the whole neighbourhood, when any one offended her, she would kneel down, even in the open court, and, after muttering some mysterious imprecations, pray aloud in the most solemn & fervent manner to the Almighty, that their food might not nourish them; that their cats might not mew, nor their trees grow, with other like observations; and nobody, he said, could witness the awful and impressive tone and manner in which she performed these ceremonies without feeling an inward dread of the possibility of her spells having some effect.

Mammy Calder, who had remained mute, with her "choppy finger on her skinny lips," during all the accusations against her, broke out at length with a vehenment exclamation that she meant no harm to any body, and had only asked of Dale her just due of 10 weeks' rent that was owing. She disclaimed being either conjuror, witch, or fortune teller, and insisted she got her living by washing and ironing; in proof of which she alleged that Mrs. Walcot had paid her 7s the week before for washing things for her, and as to ill-using any body, that was impossible. She was so weak and sickly as to be frequently confined to her bed, and unable to do her work.

"Yes, indeed" replied Mrs. Walcot, "but you can earn more money a bed than me and my daughter can up. Her room, your worship, is crowded with folks to have their fortunes told; and she gets them to do her work for her,"

Mammy Calder denied that she professed to tell fortunes, or at least that she got a living by it; she confessed, however, that she had the art of shuffling the cards, and that the girls would come round her sometimes, and say "Come Mammy Calder, give us a shuffle; I will do your washing,—I will do your ironing for you the while;" and that she did at times indulge them with a display of her powers in this way; but not for money, or to make a livelihood by it.

The Alderman smiled at the whole as a ridiculous affair, and in consideration of the assault that had been proved to have been committed, decided that Mammy Calder should pay the expense of the summons and hearing, and the charge be dismissed.

This she positively refused to do: she had got no money; and if she had, she should go to all the prisons in the world before they should get any thing out of her. She was accordingly directed to be detained until she should find bail for the assault. When put into the lock-up room at the office, her fit of Sybilline *furor* came on; she threatened vengeance upon poor Herdsfield the officer, who had to lock her up, and knelt down on the floor to pray God's curse upon him: finding, however, that he only laughed at her pretended spells, she seated herself upon the bench, and with eyes closed and hands up-lifted continued to mutter her imprecations to herself.

She was subsequently removed to the Compter, where she still remains.—*Times.*

LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

WAR-OFFICE, Dec. 21, 1821.

3d Regt. of Drag. Guards—Cornet G, Todd to be Cornet, vice Grant.

5th Ditto—Lieut, W, Hodgson to be Capt. vice Cust.

7th Ditto—Lieut. G, Nugent, to be Lieut. vice Crossley.

2d Regt. of Drags—Lieut. R, Innes to be Capt, vice Mackenzie.

3d Regt, of Light Drags,—Lieut, G, G. Tuite to be Lieut. vice M'Conchy.

13th Ditto—D, T, Cunynghame, Gent, to be Cornet, vice Lawrenson.

16th Ditto—Lieut. J, Luard to be Capt, vice Wrixon,—To be Lieuts; Cornet W, Graham, vice Luard; Lieut, J. Crossley, vice Nugent; Lieut, A, A, M'Conchy, vice Tuite.—To be Cornets, by purchase: C, R, Collins, Gent, vice Broadhead; C, F, Havelock, Gent, vice Graham.

19th Ditto—P, Chalmers, Gent, to be Cornet vice Dashwood.

13th Regt, of Foot—Ensign J, Kershawe to be Ensign, vice Thomas,

16th Ditto—Brevet Lieut. Col, H, Hardy to be Major, vice Hamilton.

19th Ditto—Capt, T, Raper to be Capt, vice Hardy.

22d Ditto—Surg, W, Chambers to be Surg, vice Black.

23d Ditto—Sec, Lieut, J, P, Matthews to be Sec, Lieut, vice Wemyss.

25th Ditto—Lieut, G, E, Scott to be Lieut, vice Ditmas.

47th Ditto—Ensign R, Macdonald to be Ensign, vice Williams,

49th Ditto—Lieut, L, H, Pellichody to be Lieut, vice Holland,

55th Ditto—Capt, P, E, Craigie to be Capt, vice Rainey; Lieut, J, Brockman to be Lieut, vice Pack,

63th Ditto—Ensign L. C. Viscount Falkland to be Ensign vice Kershawe.

69th Ditto—Lieut, Hon. R. King, to be Lieut. vice Bailey,

78th Ditto—Ens. W. Beales, to be Lieut. vice Marquis, dec.—Ensign A. Montressor, to be Ens. vice Beales.

79th Ditto—Ens. A. Brown to be Ens. vice Græme.

82d Ditto—Paymaster J. Williams, to be Paymaster, vice Ottley.

84th Ditto—Lieut. A. P. Pack, to be Lieut vice Brockman.

89th Ditto—Lieut. W. A. Steel, to be Capt. vice Basden.—Ens. L. Græme, to be Lieut. vice Steel.—Ens. W. R. Derenzy, to be Ens. vice Thomas.

2d West India Reg.—Capt. A. Grant, to be Major, vice Lord.—Lieut. J. Peel, to be Capt. vice Grant.

Hosp. Staff.—To be Hosp.-Ass. to the Forces—J. Mair, M. D. vice Gillespie, dec.—H. Kinnis, M. D. vice Colemau.—Hosp.-Ass. J. Blair, vice White.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL. Dec, 17,

The *Gazette* contains the elevation to the dignity of Baronet of Augustine Fitzgerald, of Newmarket on Fergus, in the county of Clare, Esq, Major-General in the Army; Henry Brooke, of Cole Brooke, in the county of Fermanagh, Esq.

Commissions in the North Somerset Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry.

George Messitor, Esq. to be Captain; Richard Strother Fussel; John Stroud, Lieut., Henry Miller, Gents. to be Cornet.

Chamber of Deputies, Dec. 15.—*The New Ministry.*—The business of the day began by M. Bazire making a report relative to the election of M. Durand, whom the Committee had returned as duly elected. In the midst of a debate on this subject, a noise was heard in one of the lobbies, and immediately the State Messengers and Ushers made their appearance before the new Ministers, who were introduced in a body, and with the usual ceremony, Messrs de Villele and Corbiere, in ministerial costume, entered first and took their seats; next came the Duke of Belluno in the uniform of a Marshal of France; and Viscount Montmorency, in the dress of a Peer; M. de Peyronnet, in that of a Deputy, his Excellency not having yet assumed the robes of the Keeper of the Seals. The Marquis de Clermont Tonnerre was absent. This novelty interrupted the proceedings of the Chamber for some time. The discussion then continued; the result of which was the admission of M. Durand, the proposition for such admission being supported by the whole of the left side, a part of the centre, and a great number of the Deputies on the right. A part of the right opposed it. After some routine business, the Reporters of one of the Committees moved, that a Petition should be laid before the President of the Council of Ministers. Upon which several voices on the right exclaimed, "Is there still a President of the Council?" To which several voices on the right replied—"No; there is no longer such a functionary."

The Censorship Abolished.—The Order of the Day in immediate succession was the Report of M, de Vaublanc, on the law project relative to the Censorship of the Journals. The Reporter had been in readiness from the beginning of the Sitting, and M, de St, Aulcre and several Members of the left seemed already disposed to inscribe their names in support of the presumed conclusions of the Committee; but in the course of the debate, and after the arrival of the Ministers, it was spread about that the Report would not be made. This rumour had already gained credit, when the President announced that the Keeper of the Seals was about to speak.—(*A great sensation in the Chamber, and then a profound silence.*)

M. de Peyronnet, Keeper of the Seals, then spoke as follows.—"Gentlemen, the King having ordered us to prepare immediately a new law project as to the regulation (*la police*) of the journals, has also commanded us to lay before the Chamber the following ordonnance."—(*An almost universal movement of satisfaction.*)

Royal Ordonnance.—"Louis, &c.—The project of law relative to the continuation of the law of March 31, 1820, and of July 26. 1821, is withdrawn.—Our Keeper of the Seals is entrusted with the execution of this Ordonnance.

"Dated Dec. 15, 1821, (Signed) "LOUIS."

The reading of this document was followed with strong marks of approbation from the right side, and with unequivocal symptoms of impatience on the left.

MM. Demarsais, Mechin, &c.—"By whom is this Ord nuance countersigned?"

M. de Peyronnet (as he was descending from the Tribune) answered coldly—"By the Keeper of the Seals."—(New signs of impatience.)—Several voices.—"Which?"—Voices on the Right—"There are not two keepers of the Seals.—Voices from the Centre—"What! have you not read the *Moniteur*."

M. de Gerardin.—"This Keeper of the Seals surely has a name."—(*Violent marks of disapprobation from the right and centre.*)—In the midst of this confusion, M. de Peyronnet resumed his seat with an air of great indifference.

The President, after formally recognizing the ordonnance just presented, stated that he had received the following letter:—M. President,—"Being called to the Ministry since our appointment to be Members of the Committee on the Budget, we think it our duty to request you to desire the Committees who chose us to proceed to a new election. "De VILLELE and CORBIERE."

M. de Gerardin,—"These gentlemen ought also to give in their resignation of their functions of Vice-Presidents of the Chamber."—The President then invited the first and fourth Committees to choose Members instead of MM. Villele and Corbiere.—There being then no farther business before the Chamber, it broke up without any day being fixed for the next meeting.

In the *Monituer* of the 16th inst. are several Royal Ordonances, by virtue of which the Count de Serre, the Marquis de Latour Maubourg, Count Simeon, and Baron Portal, are nominated Ministers of State, and Members of the Privy Council. Count Simeon, Baron Portal, and M. Roy, also, "in testimony of their good and loyal services," are elevated to the Peerage. The Marquis de Latour Maubourg is appointed Governor of the Hotel des Invalids. Count Portalis and Baron Mounier, are called to the ordinary service of the Council of State, and attached to the Committee of Legislation; and M. Frode de la Boulaye, at his own solicitation, passes from the ordinary to the extraordinary service of the Council of State.

Bayonne, Dec. 7.—A number of families have passed through this place on their way to France, whither they have fled in consequence of the disturbed state of the interior of Spain. They report that the greatest discontents and disorganization prevail in Arragon and Catalonia; that no persons of property are safe there, unless they embrace the popular cause; that open rebellion has been declared in many situations; and that there is a complete system of correspondence among the disaffected from one end of the kingdom to the other.

Dec 8.—On the 27th ult. Mina assessed a heavy contribution on the middle classes of Gallicia, and especially upon the nobility and clergy, for the subsistence of his troops, and this measure has met with general approbation at Corunna. At the same time he has nominated a Provisional Junta of Government which has declared all the ports of Gallicia free to foreign vessels, upon payment of a very moderate duty. He has also diminished the direct contribution.

IRELAND.

DISTURBED DISTRICTS.

On the night of Thursday, the haggard of the Rev. Mr. Gash, situate between Macroom and Carrigadrohid, containing ten stacks of corn, was set fire to and consumed. On Wednesday night the house of Mr. Ward, in Mitchelstown, was entered by three or four ruffians, with their faces blackened and otherwise disguised; they made a diligent search for arms. On Monday last George Montgomery and Clutterbuch Crone, Esqrs. Magistrates, seized the gunpowder in the possession of the different retailers of that article in this neighbourhood, and also took arms from a number of unqualified persons. On Thursday last, as Daniel Lucy, a Sub-Constable, with his assistants, were executing decrees obtained for tithe dues in a part of the parish of Drinah, within two miles of Dumanway, some cattle which they had taken were rescued, after which they were pursued by a large party, who beat the constable unmercifully, & took away his arms: his assistants would have shared the same fate, had they not escaped by flight. Committals to the Country Gaol, by Samuel Maxwell, Esq. Patrick Walsh and William M'Donell, charged with being found in arms at night, by Patrick Russell Esq. and a patrole of the army, mounted on a horse which was taken from William Nunnan. On the night of Saturday last, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock, a house occupied by a party of Major O'Donohone's Police at Ballinacor, and Castletown-delvin, in this county, was mali-

ciously set on fire. All the men were on patrole at the time, with the exception of one, left in charge of the place, who hearing a noise in the rear of the house, went round to examine, and found the thatch on fire which with considerable difficulty, after obtaining assistance he succeeded in extinguishing. The wives and children of the constables were at that time asleep, some of whom would have probably lost their lives, had the diabolical attempt succeeded.—*Cork Paper.*

We have heard, with deep concern, that meetings of an illegal tendency have very recently been held in the immediate vicinity of this town.—*Westmeath Journal.*

Committed to the County goal on Monday, by W. Murphy, Esq., Mayor, Bridget Mallowney, alias Butler, charged with having repeatedly disturbed the dwelling-house of George Grace, of Clonmel, Esq. and also repeatedly declared that she would destroy the said George Grace, his family and house, by fire, thereby putting the said George Grace, into fear and terror of his life.—*Waterford Chron.*

Some unknown ruffian attacked the sentinel of the 63d regiment at the Excise Office in this town, last night, by throwing a stone into his box, which severely injured him about the knee, and knocked him down. The soldier fired his musket, for the purpose of alarming the guard, and bringing them to his relief —but there was no trace of the offender when they came up. A man named James Davit, who lived at Holyhill, about two miles from this town, was last week stoned to death by his neighbours! His offence, we understand, consisted in extricating his pig from a dog, which had been set at it by the party, who are now charged with the murder, and who have fled from justice. The deceased lingered four days after the stoning.—By a letter received in town this day, from Rathmolin, county of Meath, we learn that a horrid murder was perpetrated in that neighbourhood on the night of the 14th inst, The unfortunate victim is said to have been brother to a man who gave evidence against the murderers of Mr. Cruise.

Tipperary.—We stated in Saturday's Paper, on the authority of a private letter, that Mr. Dwyer's house, at Coolcassane, was attacked. *The Clonmel Advertiser*, received this morning, states, in addition, that Mr. Dwyer remonstrated with the party, advising them to desist from their unlawful proceedings, as they were ruining the country by their disgraceful acts, when one of them replied by asking him, who authorized him to dictate such a code of laws? and fell on him and his father-in-law, Mr. Michael Carroll, and beat them both in a shocking manner, so that they are now but slowly recovering from their wounds—*Dublin Paper.*

At places, more distant, but in all directions—eastward towards Shevenaman, at Thorny-bridge, and Miltown, several farmers' houses were attacked with crow-bars and sledges for arms; west-ward' at Castle Grace and Ballaloony, the Seneschal of Lord Glengall's Manors, was prevented, by menacing notices, from obtaining a Jury, or doing any of his Court business; more to the north, near Dundrum, searches for arms: and in the neighbourhood of Roe's Green, notices posted, ordering the farmers to pay no higher rents then from 14s. to 36s. an acre, and no arrears of tithes. In the immediate neighbourhood of the town, several farmers have given up their arms to a Magistrate for security. The great and unconquerable lust of the mob is now for arms, as it was immediately antecedent to the rebellion in 1798. The following occurrenee brings to our memory several instances in that eventful period. A party visited Lieut. Lennon's house near Ballynocken, in the neighbourhood of Kilcash, and demanded his arms, which he declared himself resolved to preserve and defend. The house, which is thatched, was assailed with fury; several shots fired in, from one of which thirteen slugs, glancing from the window shutter lodged in the wall, near Mrs. Lennon's head. Finding that they could not force the house, they proceeded to apply firing turf, with both of which they came provided, to the thatch; when Mrs. Lennon shrieked out to her husband to give up the arms, for their preservation from burning. One of the villains outside hearing her, immediately called out, "No, Mrs, Lennon; we wont burn you, nor the children: but by J—s, we'll burn Lennon to a cinder, if we don't get the arms." She prevailed on Mr. Lennon to give out his gun; on receiving which the fellow very deliberately said, "See, now, how easy you might have saved yourselves and us all this trouble, if you gave it up quietly in the beginning: we wanted nothing else;" and they descamped, as they called it, very *quietly. Clonmell Paper.*

Yesterday, Patrick Dooly was brought in by a party of his 93d, and lodged in gaol, for robbing Mr, Stevens of his fire-arms a few nights ago. This morning Wm. M'Namara was also lodged in prison, and is identified as the associate of Dooly in the robbery. They will be tried at the City Special Commission.—This morning we received the following from a gentleman in the neighbourhood of Hospital, in this county:—"On Saturday night a notice was posted at Patrick's-well Chapel, near Loughgur, in this county, signed Captain Rock, ordering no tithes or taxes to be paid, a reduction of 60 per cent. on all rents, and directing the High Sheriff not to be officious in taking down the Captain's order. Captain Gun,, with twelve of the 93d regiment, took possession of a house directly opposite the Chapel, at ten o'clock on Saturday evening, and had not left it ten minutes when a man, well dressed, with new top boots, riding a grey horse, took a hammer from his pocket, and nailed up the notice. The person who saw him has given information of the fact."—*Limerick Paper.*

As Henry Wiley and William Wiley were returning on Tuesday evening, from the fair of Longwood to their father's house, at Cullentragh, they observed a body of men, about twenty in number, standing at a little distance before them upon the road, The Wileys had not gone many perches, when all those fellows began to whistle with their fingers; & they instantly pursued the Wileys: when Henry Wiley observed to his brother, and said, "there is something in this, William,"—"Do you take the field, Henry, (said William), and I'll keep the road; whatever chance I have, you have none."—They accordingly parted, and William was not found until next morning, in a field, about half a mile from where they had parted, with his head literally severed from his body by a razor that he had bought at the fair; a shovel was also found near the body, broken in several pieces, with which they had split his head. A Jury found it Wilful Murder against Michael Paine and others. Michael Paine has been committed to take his trial.—A younger brother of the Wileys was a witness in the case of Mr. Cruise's murder."—A few days ago a melancholy circumstance occurred near Glannamada, in this county (Galway) between two brothers: a turkey-cock having trespassed on the premises of the one brother, and being treated, as the other considered, in rather an unfriendly manner, some sharp words were produced between them; when one of them seized a pitchfork, and plunged it into the neck of the other, of which he died shortly afterwards in the greatest agony.—*Tuam Paper.*

On Tuesday, as William Preston White, Esq. was on his way up Barrack-street, he observed two men in the street speaking to each other, bearing a strong resemblance to the description given of two persons named Copinger, father and son, who are among the number charged with being concerned in the murder of Major Collis. They were stripped, their clothes closely examined, and their persons measured, which corresponded in height and all other respects with the description given of the Copingers. They were accordingly committed to prison, were they have been since fully recognized, and have at length acknowledged themselves to be the parties suspected by Mr. White, to whose vigilance their arrest is owing.—*Cork Paper.*

Two men were committed to Limerick gaol on Tuesday, for plundering fire arms; and on the preceding day ten persons were apprehended at Newcastle, and lodged in the city gaol, Limerick, on a charge of riot, and having assaulted Catharine Hasset, a Crown prosecutrix, on her return from the last Assizes at Limerick, and the police who were escorting her.—Last week Mr. James Ryan, of Pallas Kenry, having gone from thence to his farm at Court Brown, near Askeaton took up his lodgings for the night at a tenant's house. About twelve o'clock he was dragged from his bed by the neck, and placed on his knees, by three men, who swore they would instantly shoot him unless he gave them arms; he declared he had none. Two muskets were then aimed at him, one at his back, the other at his breast, the muzzle of which touched his skin, and each moment he expected to be blown to atoms, when a third man struck him violently over the left eye with a gun, which knocked him flat on the ground. At this time a person from the outside cried ont," D—n the rascal—finish him, and come away;" upon which Mr. Ryan was again struck, and the three men left the room, firing one shot.—Within the last week an attack was made on the house of Thomas Carpil, of Baggotstown, who attempted to make resistance, and was threatened to have his house burned: and the villains actually applied tow on fire to the thatch, when he was obliged to give 5l. and promise another on their next visit.—The house of Mr. W. Orangy, within a mile of Castle Connell, was attacked by a very large armed party, at night, about a week since, and a carbine taken from him.

On Friday s'nnight, at two o'clock, the Hon. Baron M'Clelland and the Hon. Justice Moore arrived in Limerick. They were met near Birdhill, County Tipperary, by the City High Sheriffs, accompanied by their bailiffs, Mr. Drought's police, and a party of cavalry; and by the County High sheriffs and his bailiffs, and a detachment of Major Wilcock's police, from whence they were accompanied to their lodgings in George's-street. The following morning, at eleven o'clock, the Judges entered the County Court, and after the Lord Lieutenant's direction to hold a Commission for trial of such persons as were in custody for offences recently committed against the public peace was read, the Grand Jury were sworn in. The Learned Baron M'Clelland addressed the Grand Jury, in a luminous and Constitutional charge. He took a review of the dangerous and wicked associations which disgrace the county, and cited several acts, framed for the suppression of White boyism. The first of those Acts was passed in the year 1776, when it was enacted, "That any number of persons associating together, under any particular disguise, with fire arms, &c. amounted to a high misdemeanour, subjecting them to imprisonment and corporal punishmeut, under the discretion of the Court.—but that when such a party should proceed to any operative acts of violence, each and every one in sneh an unlawful assembly, was subject to the high penal punishment of death.—Also, threatening letters, denunciations, placards, of an insurrectionary spirit, against loyal and peaceable subjects, was also capitally penal.—The slightest trespass, after sun-set, by any such party, though on other occasions but a trespass, yet in this case of a White-boy system, is capital.—Any one giving countenance or protection to any person or persons associated for any illegal purposes, are considered conspirators, and are equally guilty.—Another Act passed in the 27th of his late Majesty, denominated the riot Act, threatening Magistrates in the performance of their duty, was capital in the eye of the law.—His Lordship then referred to other sections, enabling the Magistrates to call upon any of His Majesty's subjects to aid and assist in putting down all tumultuary proceedings, and that in case of any one refusing, such refusal was indictable. He then alluded te the prudence of arresting any person or persons who may be in the secret of the insurgents; that the Magistrates were bound to swear such person or persons; and, in case of refusal, to commit them to prison. All snspicious characters who may be roving, and strangers in the county, and likely to diffu[se] the wicked spirit now afloat, should give [bail] and, in case of refusal, ought to be com[mitted] until the ensuing Assizes.—His Lord[ship] implored the Grand Jury to co-oper[ate with] Police Magistrates; to concert [measures] ronial Meetings, and advise u[pon] cious means of arresting the [progress] tion; to stay all other avoc[ations] promoting the peace of th[e country] a deluded peasantry [to a sense] of loyalty, peace, a[nd order] them by designin[g men]

ing out popular subjects to ensnare the unwary.—and he sincerely trusted, that the effect of this Special Commission would be salutary in restoring the peace of the county.

All the bills exhibited to the Grand Jury the first day were returned as true. The Grand Jury will resume their sitting at ten o'clock on Monday.—After several witnesses were sworn the Judges proceeded to the City Court, and swore in the City Grand jury, of which the Hon. J. Prendergast Vereker is Foreman. Mr. Justice Moore addressed the Jury at great length. His Lordship was occupied upwards of an hour in his charge. Some prisoners were arraigned, and the Judges returned to the County Court, where they were also engaged in arraigning prisoners.

The number in the County gaol for trial amounted to 49, and are charged as follows:—For murder 4; assembling by night, and breaking into houses 13; robbing on the highway 2; having arms & gun-powder concealed 2; administering unlawful oaths 2 assaulting crown witnesses 12; various other offences 12. The City Calendar contains a list of 24 for trial, eight of them are capitally indicted.

On Sunday night last, a numerous body of men went to the house of a farmer, near Garretstown, of the name of Carberry, and obliged him to give up his arms, (which was only one gun)—they were going off, after having received it, when, unfortunately, Carberry's son appearad at one of the windows, when, he was instantly fired at by some of the party, and received two wounds, one in the neck, and one in the arm; but neither of them dangerous. On the same night, a farmer, named Rooney, and several others in the same neighbourhood, were attacked and deprived of their arms. A young man, who escaped from one of the houses, and was making his way to Ashford, to give information to the police, was discovered and pursued by four of the party, and fired at several times, but fortunately escaped. Several of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood of Ardfinan and Castleoliver have been deprived of their arms.—*Dublin Paper, Sunday.*

On Saturday night the house of James Morrissy, of Doorsbeg, in this county, was surrounded by a gang of ruffians, who cut down a vast quantity of ash trees in his grove. An armed bauditti, a few nights before, dispossessed him of his musket, and broke the windows of his dwelling. On Friday evening last, at seven o'clock, the mills of John Bennett, Esq. at Wilmount, within half a mile of the town of Nanagh, were plundered of a case of pistols and a gun.

P. Walsh and W. Macdonald, found armed with a musket and a blunderbuss heavily loaded are, lodged in Cork gaol. Mr. Maxwell apprehended a man named Edmund O'Brien, at Coleman's Well, in this county; he had three guns and a quantity of powder artfully concealed; and in his pocket a musket-ball and turn-screw were got. The gun is identified.

John Bull,—December 23.

From the LONDON GAZETTE of Dec. 29.

WHITEHALL. Dec. 22, 1821.

The King hath been pleased, by warrant under his Royal signet and sign manual, bearing [illegible] the 17th day of December instant, to grant [illegible] John Arthur Douglas Bloomfield, Esq. [illegible] and heir apparent of Major-General [illegible] Honourable Sir Benjamin Bloomfield [illegible] to his Majesty, Keeper of the [illegible] Knight Grand Cross of the [illegible] Guelphic Order), his Royal [illegible] that, in order to per[illegible]ce of his having been [illegible] Majesty to receive [illegible]lcons, presented by his Grace the Duke of Athol, as Lord of the Isle of Man, to his Majesty, at the banquet in Westminster Hall, upon the memorable occasion of the august solemnity of his Royal Coronation upon the 19th day of July last, he, the said John Arthur Douglas Bloomfield, Esq. and his descendants may henceforth bear to his and their armorial ensigns, the honourable augmentation following, viz.:—"*On an escocheon, in the centre chief point, an arm, vested in the habit of a falconer, supporting a falcon imperially crowned,*" and for a crest of honourable augmentation, "*A like arm, supporting a falcon also imperially crowned;*" as the said armorial distinctions are set forth in the painting annexed to the Royal warrant; provided the same be first duly exemplified, according to the laws of arms, and recorded in the Heralds' Office, otherwise his Majesty's said license and especial mark of his Royal favour to be void and of none effect:

And also to command, that, the said Royal concession and declaration be registered in his Majesty's College of Arms.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

LONDON:
MONDAY, DECEMRER 31, 1821.

A Hamburgh Mail arrived yesterday with Papers to the 22d instant. The following are extracts:—

ALGIERS, SEPT. 22.

The Greek Insurgents had so hindered and interrupted the communication between the Levant and this part of Barbary, that the Turkish Authorities at Smyrna, in order to send to our Dey the Firman of the Sultan, were obliged to apply to the Commander of the English squadron for protection. He immediately granted a frigate for this purpose. It brought the firman containing, as is well known, an urgent summons to the Barbary States to send all their ships of war to the aid of the Turkish fleet. The Algerine squadron lay at that time ready equipped in the harbour; it consisted of two frigates and seven small vessels, and sailed in the beginning of this month. It seems, however, as if the Dey would rather have desired to avoid this expedition. The crews when they embarked did not shew any great willingness. The Commander of the squadron has strict orders not to venture into the Archipelago, but to limit his cruise to the neighbourhood of the Channel, near Malta, and the entrance of the Adriatic Sea.

We have lately received news of the great victory obtained by the Greeks, near Samos and Scala Nuova, which has thrown the Dey into the greatest alarm.

We expect here a Prussian agent, who has baen for some time at Marseilles. This agent, it is said, is to enter into negociations with this Regency. The Tuscan Government is also seeking to renew its negociations for peace, and has applied for this purpose to the English Consul.

STOCKHOLM, DEC. 11,

The Government has reduced one half the duty on the importation of hops and will return the difference on those already imported, if applied for, by the end of the year. The brewers of this city applied so far back as September, for permission to import 100 ship pounds of hops (a ship pound being nearly 400 lbs.) duty free. The present regulation comes rather late, and we are really in danger of being without beer, which is so important, even as the health of the people is concerned.

Our navigation is still open and shipments are made for Finland.

ST. PETERSBURGH, DEC. 4.

The winter has not yet properly set in either in the capital or in the environs. The weather is very mild, the roads almost impassable, and all the rivers open again. Should this weather continue for some weeks, as it is feared, we may experience a sensible decrease in the importation of provisions, which would in such a case become very dear.

Accounts from Constantinogrod (in the Government of Poltowa) say, that on the 16th October there was such a fall of snow as the oldest inhabitants do not remember. The narrower streets and gates were entirely blocked up by it.

HANOVER, DEC. 19.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge will return here to-day. They left Gotha yesterday, and intended to sleep at Gottingen, It is said that after the holidays their Royal Highnesses will go to Berlin, and spend there a great part of the winter.

Two persons were brought in prisoners here under a strong escort a few days ago; they were apprehended at Leipzig, on the application of the Government of the Netherlands. They were sent the next day from here to Osnabruck, and to be conducted to Holland. One is said to be a Captain, the other a Subaltern in the service of the Netherlands.

HAMBURGH, DEC. 20.

We have received from Vienna letters of the 12th, reporting, that, according to letters from Semlin, there had been a great insurrection of the Janissaries at Cotistantinople, in which the Sultan was assassinated, and all the Christains in Pera were massacred; and that Pera and several other quarters of Constantinople had been burned.

HAMBURGH EXCHANGE ON LONDON, DEC, 21. —36. 8.—36. 11. EXCHANG ON LONDON AT ST. PETERSBURGH, DEC. 4. 9 3-16.—9 7-32.

Letters received from Vienna state that there have been more changes among the Ministers at Constantinople. The Captain Pacha has been made Pacha of Brussa, and is succeeded by the Captain Bey. The Persians are represented to have had several successes, and in some places, the Turks had revolted and joined the Persian Prince.

The late inundation of the lower parts of the metropolis has done infinite damage, though as yet we have heard but of few lives having been lost. But numbers of poor people have been driven from their homes with the loss of all, or most of their property. The kitchen gardeners on Mill-bank have suffered most severely. Besides the destruction of their crops, raised at such an expence of labour, their glasses will have been rendered almost altogether useless. Much disease, too, may be looked for in those parts where the water remains, and in which many persons must remain, whatever be the consequence. It was truly distressing on Friday night, to see a number of families, after their extrication from their perilous situation, wandering about in quest of shelter.

The evil against which foresight cannot guard is generally borne with resignation. But it is an embittering reflection, that much of the evil occasioned by this inundation is attributable to the gross neglect of the Land Revenue Office,

The manner in which the Government property is managed in this country leave us little room to envy those countries in which the Government interferes with, and controuls every thing. It may truly be said, that whatever is managed by Government with us, is mismanaged, and exhibits in almost every thing, a contrast to the management of private property.

The part of Millbank where the embankment gave way, is immediately above Vauxhall-bridge forming part of the neglected interval between the extremity of the Penitentiary Wall and the commencement of Lord Grosvenor's property. This interval has been for many years in the most deplorable condition, the inroads of the river being every where visible in large cuts, extending nearly across the embankment. While the private proprietors instantly repair the damage done by high tides or thaws, new facing the embankment, and filling up the holes left, with proper materials, the Government property has been totally disregarded; and all persons of common penetration have long been expecting the catastrophe which took place on Friday night.

We believe representation after representation has fruitlessly been made to the proper quarters, with a view to have this nuisance abated. And thus it has happened, that because certain Government officers choose to enjoy their salaries, without taking the trouble to do their duty as they ought, a whole neighbbourhood must remain exposed to one of the most dreadful of all calamities. A compensation from the public money can we believe, be legally demanded by some of the sufferers; but even if the public property is to suffer for these negligent guardians, does it follow that the endangering the lives and healths of so many individuals can be properly atoned for?

[*The Morning Chronicle.—Dec.* 31.

Our readers will remember the present of a silver tankard and a butt of cider, which was to be presented to our representative, by the people of Herefordshire, in token of the high value they set upon Mr. Hume's parliamentary exertions. A meeting, for the presentment of this mark of honour, took place on the 7th instant, at Hereford. The procession left that city, to meet Mr. Hume: it consisted of the companies of the city with their banners, several carriages, and about four hundred horsemen, forming one of the largest escorts ever witnessed in this part of the country. About half-past one, Mr. Hume arrived at the hotel, amidst the ringing of bells and the shouts of the assembled multitude, and addressed the people in a forcible speech. Mr. Hume afterwars dined with a numerous company of the inhabitants of Hereford, and the best description of the yeomanry of the surrounding country; J. B. Clive, Esq. in the chair. After the cloth was removed, the chairman, in an appropriate speech, addressed Mr. Hume, and, in the name of the inhabitants of the city and county of Hereford, presented him with a very superb silver tankard, at the same time begging his acceptance of a hogshead of the best cider the county of Hereford could produce. Mr. Hume rose and returned thanks, and, in a speech that occupied more than an hour, enforced the necessity of reform and declared his intention to persevere in the exertions for which he had been so well repaid by the approbation of the county. The speech was received with rapturous applause. There were present, David Ricardo, Esq. M. P.; S. Barratt, Esq. M. P.; Robert Price, Esq. M. P.; the worthy representative of the county; Sir Harford Jones; Lord Harley: Mr. Moggridge, of Monmouthshire; the indepen dent mayor of Monmouth, Charles Heath. Esq.; and a great number of the respectable gentlemen of the neighbouring counties, as well as of Hereford. The worthy country gentleman, Sir G. Cornwall, Bart., supplied the feast with prime venision. An idea may be formed of the numbers, by the facts that a room, capable of holding 400 persons, was crowded, and that betwcen forty and fifty gentlemen were compelled to dine in a separate apartment. Several gentlemen sent letters, lamenting that various circumstances prevented them from attending; among others, R. P. Scudamore, Esq. member for Hereford.—The following is a copy of the iuscription on the silver tankard presented.

Grateful for publie services,
The inhabitants of Herefordshire
Present this Tankard, and a Hogshead of Cider,
To Joseph Hume Esq M. P.
As a testimony of their approbation
Of his parliamentary conduct.

This will be gall and wormwood to those interested wiseacres who ran about here, and endeavoured, by bribery, to deprive Mr. Hume of his seat in parliament, and the nation of his services. Let them look at this and be ashamed of themselves.

POLITICAL DISQUISITION.

Among the many matters to come before parliament, that of the finances must form a principal feature; and, when coupled with the depressed state of agricultural produce, must decidedly embarrass his majesty's ministers. The shipping interest cry aloud, and the manufacturer is unable to employ his hands more than half their time, at reduced prices. There is no prospect of fresh ways and means, nor can there be an addition made to any of the taxes. The political atmosphere lours most heavily, and the clouds appear to be violently over-charged. Venal majorities will, no doubt, be called in to support the delusion, but the money must be raised: whether by forced loans or a direct property tax, will become a question of expedience to ministers, who seem to go on headlong, without a serious apprehension of the consequence. Another subject of vital importance to the constitutional interests of the country, is the dismissal of Sir Robert Wilson from the army, without trial or charge of crime. The army are protected by the constitutional doctrines of magna charta and the bill of rights, by which no man can be condemned without trial; and if any act, contrary to such legal guarantees, should be enforced upon the people, it is illegal. Charles took the law into his own hands, for which he lost his head; James made a similar attempt, in which he lost his kingdom. Has the revolution of 1688 abridged these laws? by no means. Then let the law support Sir Robert Wilson: and power keep ministers in their places? By the act of dismissing this brave and experienced soldier, they have thrown an odium upon all parties connected with the ill-advised measure, and have also thrown a shade of danger and suspicion on the great body of valiant officers now upon the half-pay and retired lists, who see such an unconstitutional measure hanging *in terrorem* over their heads, instead of the hand of friendship and gratitude, and adequate remuneration for past services, in all climates, and under all difficulties;—for loss of health and sacrifice of comforts. These veterans may not speak out, yet they feel the more; the case of Sir Robert Wilson comes home to them; in it they perceive the daring attempt to divide the citizen and the soldier, and deprive the brave fellows who fought their way to fame, from the reward of their toils, by refusing them their civil rights. These are sensations that must operate upon half-pay officers, as well as upon those on service, who, under such a perversion of justice, find their rank hang upon a thread, at the mercy of any reptile who may prey upon royal credulity. In the debate likely to take place on this miserable subterfuge, curiosity will perhaps, be gratified by the enumeration of multiplied scandals; while the result may convince the country, that the people are thought no more of at head-quarters, than beasts of burthen, hewers of wood, or drawers of water; that even a supposed offence can never obtain forgiveness; that any thing may procure a footing but the genuine principles of christian charity. What must those Machiavelians be, who would send out the horse guards, in cold blood, to butcher the king's subjects for performing their christian duty and loyal respect to the persecuted remains of the king's mentally martyred wife? What must those ministers be, who would allow a lawless gang of informers to attempt a subscription for soldiers impeached by the verdict of two juries with manslaughter and murder. You will, no doubt, gentle reader, look at the men and their measures with admiration; that the land which gave birth to an Alfred, an Edward, a Sydney, a Russell, and a Hampden, should nurture such detested vermin, alike disgraceful to the cause of humanity in any conntry. It horrifies our souls to think of such sanguinary deeds. There are too many honest Britons in the house to let the persecutions and indignities offered to the queen's remains, pass unnoticed: the conduct of those connected with her funeral, and the brutal treatment of her corpse, by those delegated to give christain burial, call aloud for enquiry. Although the country cannot expect satisfaction for such a base piece of insult to the nation generally, the perpetrators will hear enough to disturb their slumbers on their "beds of roses;" there are English commoners who will speak out; who will not mince the matter, and we look to Sir Robert Wilson particularly, for such information as will harrow up the feelings of those who can feel for the objects of tyranny and unmerited oppression. Did the catalogue of ministerial enormities want a farther stimulus to patriotic reprobation, it is the present state of Ireland. That oppressed and degraded people may well term England an "ungracious stepmother." The king was prevailed upon to visit that country last August, to hold out the hand of kindness and conciliation to that heartbruised nation; his majesty was received, even, beyond his most sanguine expectations; all was personal respect; all loyalty; but "concilation" was but a mock word with those internal task-masters who have so long revelled upon Irish misery and Irish disunion. The people, who had long been stigmatized with the name rebel, unitedman, jacobin, &c. all rallied round his majesty with open hearts and affections; there were no hissings or hootings; no horse guards; no double proof glass coaches; no Olivers, Castles', or Edwards', to break the coach windows or raise a mock plot. The people pressed around the only monarch that ever entered the country, except as a foe; and the people showed that, give them common treatment as men, they were capable of making a grateful return. But it appeared as if a hellish combination stood in the way of peace, and that a power existed, even in the train of majesty, stronger than majesty itself. A miscreant of an exterminating order of protected ruffians, showed that total disrespect to the king, which clearly evinced he expected protection somewhere. Could such a measure take place, were it not sanctioned somewhere? Could it be echoed, even, within a few doors of Carlton Palace, without authority? Dare the leaders of an orange gang of exterminators hold places at the will of the ministers if ministers did not wink at barbarities? No. To ministers the unfor Irish are indebted for a system of mis barbarous oppression; for tithes, ove inipositions, and personal cruelties sent state of rapine and insubor are meant to be put down in th bayonet and the gallows. Th been tried for centuries, Concilation is beyond tho division is their fort, a

hobby. That Ireland will never be tranquilized by the present ministers is most certain; they are equal to no enterprize of great consequence to the country, and nothing that is good can be expected from them, They will stick to their places as long as they can make any thing by them, and when they give them up, or may be turned out, those places will become not worth acceptance.—*Correspondent in the Champion.*

We have recently, more than once, felt occasion to remark on the present inverted situation of the civilized portion of Europe. No power suffers more degradation from this change of position among states, than Great Britain; but taxation and internal distress have subdued her spirit, and tamed, if not entirely quenched, that aptitude to meddle in the concerns of her neighbours, which, carried to an extreme point, has reduced her to her present helpless situation. France, however, not only feels the degree of humiliation to which late events, and an imbecile dymasty have consigned her, but she is sensible that she is in a condition no longer patiently to submit to it. Under the influence of this feeling it is, that the French Chamber of Deputies have recently voted (by a majority of 480 to 72) an address to their aged monarch, virtually calling on him to rouse himself from his present stupor, and to assume that attitude in the affairs of Europe, to which the wealth and military strength of France so well entitle him. One of the direct effects of this newly awakened disposition on the part of France, must be her immediate resumption of her proper rank and weight amongst her continental neighbours. However unwilling her aged monarch may be to gratify the military ardour which pervades France, he will find himself unable to stem it; and thus a new power will intrude itself on public attention, which we fancy the sapient ministers of this country had fondly imagined the holy alliance had extinguished for ever. With respect to the direction towards which this new spirit of French military interference will be pointed, we have little doubt that Austria is the object aimed at. France cannot see with indifference, however England may, the Austrian emperor filling Savoy, Piedmont, and the whole peninsula of Italy with his troops; more especially as she must be aware by how slight a tenure Austria holds those countries she has so recently over-run with her armies. The first announcement of an intention on the part of France to march 30,000 men across the Alps, would shake the power of Austria in Italy to its very centre. The consequences of French interposition at the present moment would not, however, end in the expulsion of the Germans from a large portion of Italy—it would mix in the matters in dispute between Greece and Turkey; although in that quarter it might once more have to encounter the influence of England. The French are, almost to a man, enthusiasts in favour of the persecuted Greeks, and of the two, would be far more willing to aggrandize Russia at the expense of the porte, than she would her more immediate neighbour Austria, at that of the Italian states. At any rate we may be allowed to hail this unexpected ebullition on the part of France as the first direct blow at that organised system, which sought to rivet the chains of despotism on the whole of civilized Europe.—*The News.*

The French revolution was produced by the accumulated grievances of many centuries, acting upon a people capable of sudden and violent excitement, whose ignorance rendered them ready dupes, and their enthusiasm dangerous tools in the hands of designing men. [redacted] of despots without, and of traitors [redacted] country, created a desperate crisis, [redacted] power into the hands of desperate [redacted] frantic and bloody deeds disgraced the cause of liberty, and fixed an indelible [redacted] French character. Amidst these [redacted] liberty vanished for which the [redacted] so many sacrifices, and a stern despotism rose over the chaos of the revolution. From the first opening of this great drama to its close, it had engrossed the attention of the civilized world. The tories loudly reprobated the revolution as a moral pestilence, spreading bloodshed and irreligion wherever its influence penetrated, and dissolving all the bonds of society. Many who viewed it with a friendly eye at its commencement, were disgusted by the disorders it produced, and joined its enemies in their clamours against it. A few, supported by their zeal, or led by a superior sagacity, confidently maintainted that the first excesses were the effects of temporary causes, and that the ultimate effects would be beneficial. It cannot be denied, however, that the course of events down to 1810, gave much countenance to the doctrines maintained by the tories. Accordingly the result of their speculations at that period, or the sum of their political philosophy, was, that a revolution effected by the body of the people was sure to end in bloodshed, anarchy, and the overthrow of religion, and ultimately in a military despotism; that the revolution in France was a temporary frenzy, fruitful in chimerica ideas, infecting that and the neighbouring countries, but which, like all sudden and violent impulses, died away of itself, and left society on its ancient base, and opinions in their ancient channels. They professed themselves friends of liberty, but not of licentiousnes; and enemies to despotism, especially military despotism. Democracy, under any form, in an extensive country, was pronounced to be but another name for anarchy, as shown in the ancient republics and revolutionary France. It followed of course, that to attempt a forcible change in any government in the face of these incontestable truths, and after such an awful warning, was deliberately to seek bloodshed, proscription, the overthrow of religion and social order. In short, the horrors of the French revolution were a cover to every abuse, an answer to every argument in favour of reform, the *materiel* of every loyal address and parliamentary harangue; they put spirit into the laureate's ode, and mettle, into the drowsy bishops's fast-day sermon. The logic took effect upon many persons. The fanatical reformers, the pantisocratists, Southey, Coledridge, and Stodard, after twenty years of hope deferred, seeing no symptoms of their political millenium, rushed from one extreme to the other, and took refuge in ultra-toryism. Timidity, prudence, and self interest, led many to follow their example. An amazing change, however, has taken place in men's opinions within the last ten, and especially within the last six years. On the overthrow of Bonaparte's power, France, instead of being ruined, as was given out, was found to have advanced prodigiously in riches, industry, and population, and to have made astonishing improvements in her laws and institutions. But, what was still more wonderful, those liberal opinions which it was supposed had been trodden under foot by the military, were found to have made a vast though silent progress, not only in France, but in every country to which the French conquest had extended. The antijacobins of this country now found, to their infinite concern, that what they mistook for a temporary frenzy, was the spirit of the age, with which they would have to begin the battle afresh. With this spirit Ferdinand the Seventh, more rash than his brother legitimates, because more ignorant, entered into conflict, His conduct produced the revolution in Spain, which became the parent of other revolutions in Portugal and Naples. But what confusion to the tories and legitimates! With the single exception of the tragedy of the 10th of March at Cadiz. (for which Ferdinand himself can well account), the Spanish revolution was accomplished without bloodshed; and after a period of nearly two years, amidst multiplied provocation, can scarcely be reproached with a single serious outrage. Though the partisans of absolute power have kept up continual inquietnde, there have been no massacres, no overturning of altars, no violations of property, nothing for laureates and bishops to mourn over with affected horror and inward satisfaction. Instead of creating proscriptions, the Spanish revolution recalled thousand whom despotism had proscribed; —instead of filling the prisons with state criminals, it liberated the multitudes whom tyranny had immured. A king who had richly merited public vengence was spared; and plotting priests and inquisitors were treated with a lenity which Ferdinand denied to the brave defenders of his throne. In short we believe that the Spanish people have established their liberties with a less annual expense of blood than the Bank of England maintains its paper circulation. The revolutions in Portugal, Naples and Piedmont, were conducted with a moderation equally remarkable. Compared with the usual tenor of paternal government democratic ascendancy was found in all these cases to be the ascendancy of justice and humanity. In Italy, indeed, the prisons have been filled, the scaffolds kept in play, and proscriptions multiplied, but only since Ferdinand of Naples, and Emanuel of Sardinia, the fathers of their people, came back clothed in legitimate authority. The people have shown that they possess that wisdom to which kings can seldom lay claim: they have profited by the lessons of experience to avoid the errors of the French revolution; while monarchs have not learned to avoid the vices which produced it. The leaders of the Spanish, the Portuguese, and the Neapolitan revolutions, by their humanity, prudence, vigilance, and moderation, have rendered themselves the benefactors of mankind. They have divested the word revolution of its magical terrors. We are now to be told, that to wish for a revolution in Prussia, Germany, or Italy, is to desire proscription, anarchy, and demoralization in these countries. No; it is simply to desire that they may approximate to the condition of North America, and of regenerated Spain and Portugal: it is to desire that the interest of the people may be substituted for the caprice of the monarch — equal burdens for oppressive privileges; that tribunals may be purged of corruption, justice enthroned instead of force, and man restored to his dignity.—*Scotsman.*

Without supplying any decisive fact in regard to the intentions of Russia, the foreign papers inform us of various circumstances strongly significant. The warlike preparation on the Turkish frontiers continues in all respects; and the *ultimatum* of Alexander is now said to be the occupation of Walachia and Moldavia, and of some fortresses in the *Morea.* By this latter item, the Autocrat would seem to keep a very watchful eye upon the Greeks, and to be providing in good time for the contingency of resistance from that fine people, when once free, to his long-headed designs of conquest. We should mention too the assertion, that his imperial majesty has intimated to the porte the necessity of "stronger measures" in case his "pacific demands" are not forthwith acceded to. In other respects, the plot also thickens: the Persian invaders (now said to be 150,000 strong) are stated to have taken Bagdad, and to be employed in the siege of Kars and Erzerum, the only two remaining defences of the Ottoman empire on that side. The Wechabites are likewise in active hostility, whether prompted by Alexander, or in the hope of getting some fragments of the anticipated Turkish ruin, it is hard to say. The coincidence in these simultaneous assaults upon the sublime porte, must be allowed to be a little suspicions. *We* however are well pleased with *this* "working of events;" for the Turks are very barbarous lords of the soil, whose expulsion from Europe by any means would be much for the better; and the Greeks must greatly profit meanwhile by the unprecedented dilemma of their ferocious oppressors.—*Examiner.*

The Montrose Review December, 12.

THE NORTH GERMAN PEASANTRY.

Our acquaintance with all parts of the European continent has of late years been gradually improving both in extent and accuracy, and the various stages of society which its different nations exhibit have, since the French revolution, attracted a far deeper scrutiny than at any former period. The public gaze has indeed been chiefly directed towards its southern inhabitants—the French, the Spaniards, the Italians, and the Portuguese. The sense of deficient administration which these nations have manifested, and that germ of splendid results and permanent amelioration which in some of them has broken forth, have undoubtedly a pre-eminent claim upon our attention. But there are yet countries in the North of the Continent, which, though destitute of any striking and sudden efforts of awakened man, such as those which the South has witnessed, present matter highly instructive and interesting to an observer of human society. The northern parts of Germany, bordering upon the Baltic, as they are outlying provinces, not inhabited by any court or sovereign, and possessing no attractions of climate or scenery, have been comparatively but little noticed. They have been hardly visited at all by English or French travellers; and the German language is so slenderly diffused in this country, that the native accounts of them are inaccessible to all but a few. For this reason it may not be unacceptable to lay before the English reader a short sketch of the state of society there, and principally of the condition of the peasantry—to deliver an abridged summary of the changes which have influenced the happiness of the numerous classes in that country, interpersing some reflections on their general progress throughout other more advanced European kingdoms. The principal facts relative to the present state of the labouring classes in that country, may be found in a "View of Villenage in Pomerania and Rugen," written by Arndt, an author whose liberal spirit has rendered him deservedly popular among all the friends of German liberty and improvement.

If human happiness be the only true and legitimate end of history, and indeed of all knowledge, a minute acquaintance with those causes which either promote or obstruct the well-being of the most numerous portion of every society, must be deemed the most valuable of all acquisitions. Yet, if we inspect nearly every historical record extant, how rarely is this proposed as the object of research!

—— "History, so warm on meaner themes,
Is cold on this." COWPER.

We listen to a minute detail of the most insignificant quarrels, amours, and enjoyments of kings and nobles, while the condition and progress of the people is usually postponed to the appendix, or occupies a paragraph at the end of a reign, of much about the same length as the description of the king's person. It is at best treated as a curious accessary, which it would be improper wholly to pass over, like the animal and vegetable productions of the country. Reflections upon this grievous distortion of the historical pen might be pushed to some extent, and not without advantage; but on the present occasion it will be sufficient to vindicate what might wear the aspect of minute detail, by a reference to that grand purpose towards which all scientific research should be made subservient.

The great recoinage (*refonte*) of the human race, (to use the eloquent expression of Sismondi) which Europe has witnessed since the Christian æra, traces its origin to the incorporation of the Gothic tribes with the declining Roman empire in the South, to the Gothic tribes alone in the middle, and to their admixture with the Slavi or Sclavonians in the North of Europe. Russia and Poland, inhabited only by Sclavonians, may be considered as situated without the pale of this classification, as their influence upon the frame of European society is but of recent date.

At the period when the Gothic tribes had acquired firm possession of the Roman territories in the South, the northen and eastern parts of Europe (including Holstein, Mecklenburg, Pomerania, Lusatia, Silesia, Bohemia, and Hungary) were peopled by Slavi. From the 9 h to the 13 h century, the Gothic and Saxon tribes extended their inroads into all these countries, and incorporated themselves with the inhabitants, partly by way of conquest, partly by way of settlement. In some, however, they appear to have settled in much greater numbers, and to have acquired a far greater supremacy, than in others, and the current language affords an incontestable standard by which their comparative superiority may be measured. In Holstein, Mecklenburg, and Pomerania, the almost complete introduction of the German language attests the entire predominance of the new settlers over the old inhabitants, whom indeed the meagre accounts which remain describe as equally rude and thinly scattered. Previous to the year 1200, when Henry the Lion was Duke of Saxony, and when the English were just conquering Ireland, this settlement was firmly made, but not without much contest and bloodshed. It was by no means however effected wholly by conquest; for Pomerania was governed by her native princes, of Sclavonian family, until the country was divided by the extinction of that race, in the time of the thirty years war. The Germans owed their predominance partly to the superiority which they possessed in arts and cultivation, and partly to the influence of Christianity which they introduced into the country.

The scanty accounts which we possess of Pomerania from the 12th to the 16th century exhibit the same comfortless and unattractive features which mark at the same period the more southern countries of Europe. We observe an utter absence of all sense of union, and of that respect for public authority which is the visible sign of this feeling. The kings of Pomerania possessed little more than a nominal authority over their refractory nobles. The country was split into a variety of separate associations, consisting either of territorial lordships, or of the different town-corporations and their demesnes. Between these there existed interminable warfare, and these petty feuds seem to have spread constant desolations throughout the whole land. It is indeed scarcely possible to imagine the distress which must have frequently reigned in a country where we hear the price of corn recorded as higher by six-fold one year than it had been in the preceding, in consequence of which many persons died of absolute hunger.

About the 16th century, however, we begin to be more accurately informed as to the state of Pomerania and Rugen. The chronicler Kanzow lived at this period; and there is extant a curious compilation of the country customs and laws (*land-gebrauche*) of the isle of Rugen, made about the year 1550 by Matthias von Normann,—a man who was originally scribe in the judicial court of Bergen, and afterwards administered justice there himself in the capacity of provincial judge (*Landvogt.*)

From both these accounts the condition of the peasants in Pomerania and Rugen appears in the 16th century to have been tolerably free and comfortable, Like the villiens in England, their tenures were different. Some possessed an hereditary tenure upon their farms, on condition of performing certain fixed services upon the manor-farm of the lord, and in some cases of paying a fixed money-tribute. Others, again, had only a life-tenure, and were subject to indeterminate services. But, in Rugen particularly, nearly all the peasants appear to have stood upon a fixed annual tribute, and to have possessed an hereditary tenure in their farms. They are described as rich, spirited, and warlike, as unwilling to yield in point of precedence to the poorer members of the *noblesse*, among whom their daughters are said to have frequently intermarried. They went almost always armed, even to feasts and to church, They were fond of hunting, and kept good dogs for the purpose. They might sell their farms whenever they pleased, and remove, on condition of delivering to the lord a tenth part of the purchase-money, together with an heriot and other small burthens. The lord could not turn them out except upon some specific and satisfactory ground, and even then the peasant was permitted to sell the whole of his farming stock, and to carry away the proceeds free. Occasional fees due to the lord, such as wardship, relief, &c. are defined with considerable precision by Normann.

But even during the time of the latter, this moderate and easy tenure appears to have been gradually declining. Normann concludes his compilation with a complaint, that the lords were daily becoming more harsh and oppressive in their exactions, and that the decisions of the provincial courts were decidedly increasing in severity towards the peasants. And even before the 16th century had expired, instances occurred of a practice to which the annals of lordly exaction, in southern Europe, do not afford a parallel.

The usual mode of residence of the peasants was in villages, or small assemblages of ten or a dozen cabins upon an average, to each of which there was annexed a portion of arable land, amounting commonly, according to Arndt, to about thirty acres. Besides there was a certain quantity of pasture and woodlands which the village seemed to use in common. Out of the produce of this village-land the residing peasants were compelled to maintain the farming capital, and the labourers with whom they were to cultivate the demesne-farm of the lord—to pay the *taille* or state-contribution, from which the lord's land is exempt—to furnish the support of the priests, and other duties, besides being called upon to labour upon the roads, and to aid in repairing churches whenever it was required. It may be readily conjectured that this list of demands, supposing them even to be exacted with moderation and humanity, would leave to the peasant a very scanty per centage out of the fruits of his labour, and would extinguish all stimulus to effort and activity. The cultivation of his lord's land would be wretchedly performed, where nothing was to be gained by executing it well. This very obvious consideration induced many of the lords, in the beginning of the 17th century, to adopt the plan of laying down the peasant-villages (*das Bauernlegen.*) They took the small farming capital of the peasant into their own management, reducing the latter, without the most trifling compensation, to the state of day-labourers. Under pretence that the farming capital in reality belonged to them, and that they might, at pleasure, resume that which they had partially entrusted to the management of their dependant, they robbed the peasant of all his little semblance of proprietorship, and degraded him to a level with those labourers to whom he had previously appeared in the light of an employer and a superior. They converted the village-land into one great demesne farm, which they cultivated by means of the farming capital taken from the peasants, and employed under their own management, and by means of the manual labour of its former possessors*.

Arndt mentions numerous demesne-farms, within his own knowledge, which had been in that condition for a very long period, but which are stated as peasant-villages in the accounts at the beginning of the 17th century. The growing severity of treatment seems to have materially increased the number of runaway peasants; for about this epoch we meet with numerous edicts to prevent their flight. Even in these edicts, the peasants are mentioned in a tone which decisively indicates how much their importance had declined since the time of Normann.

But the hardship of their treatment seems to have been perpetually on the increase even up to the latest years of the 18th century. The practice of laying down the villages continued to be very frequent during the 17th and 18th centuries, and more so from 1763 to 1790 than at any former period. In the twenty years just following the seven years' war, many villages were laid down not only in the estates of the nobles, but in those of the cities and corporations, and in the kingly domains. But it has within the last forty years been exclusively confined to the nobles. The increased demand for Baltic corn, which has arisen in southern Europe during this latter period, has been the means of creating this additional anxiety for a better system of cultivation than the poor peasants could be expected to apply. The proprietors of land have been growing rapidly wealthy, and the augmentation of capital cannot be better attested than by the universal complaint, throughout Pomerania and Rugen, of the scarcity of workmen.

To exhibit the light in which these unhappy peasants have been considered during the period just alluded to, it is only necessary to inspect a book published at Wismar in 1779, by Balthasar, a jurist of some celebrity, and vice-president of the Supreme Court in that town, In this book (entitled "*De hominibus propriis in Pomerania*") the author treats the peasants with the same unfeeling brutality with which a Kentucky lawyer would probably speak of a *nigger*. "Peasants," says he, "must serve their lord when and where he will, by day and by night, for they, the cattle, and the furniture, are all his. They must perform all services without limitation or certainty. In any difference between the lord and his peasant, the presumption must always be in favour of the former; for it cannot be imagined that he would wish to injure *his* OWN PROPERTY. Banishment is never to be employed in punishing a villein; for *banishment would be a blessing to him.*" He defines a villein, *rem immobilis.* Runaways are publicly advertised in the Stralsund newspapers, and a reward offered to any one who will forcibly detain and bring them back.

However, it appears that the movement which, during the last ten years of the 18th century, imprinted itself upon almost every member of European

---

* When the Anglo-India government made the Zemindars proprietors of the land in Bengal, under Lord Cornwallis, in 1789, the extinction of the hereditary rights of the ryots seems to have been very similar to the practice here detailed. See the account of the reforms of Lord Cornwallis, in Mr. Mill's excellent "History of British India," book. cap. 5.

society, has not been wholly lost even upon the remote and debased Pomeranian. He no longer submits with the same tranquillity to see his village laid down, and himself degraded, without compensation, into the post of a labourer. Instances have happened in which the peasants have made active resistance to the attempt. And the lords have of late scarcely ever been able to carry it through without the offer of some pecuniary recompense, which offer, however, Arndt states to have been more frequently disregarded than fulfilled, and the poor peasant had no means of enforcing payment.

It is remarkable that in Rugen, where both Kanzow and Normann declare the state of the peasants to have been incomparably more easy in their time than it was in Pomerania, the oppression of this unhappy class has, in modern years, far exceeded that which is practised in the latter. In Rugen, the number of villiens is to that of free inhabitants as three to one. In Pomerania the numbers are nearly equal. In consequence of this harsher and more niggardly treatment, the population of Rugen has rather declined during the last twenty years of the 18th century; in Pomerania it somewhat increased. The scarcity of labourers is, therefore, greater in the former than in the latter, and their wages proportionally high, amounting to 21 rix-dollars per annum, besides certain other perquisites, while the villein-labourer receives only 9 or 10. In Pomerania the villein labourer receives about 11 or 12 rix-dollars, while the wages of the free-labourer do not amount to above 15 or 16.

It is both curious and important to ascertain, if possible, what has occasioned the gradual increase of rigour and oppression towards this unhappy people, during a period when the peasantry of other European nations has been, if any thing, acquiring relief and importance in the scale of society. Speculations upon this subject present unusual difficulties; and when we have obtained a principle which appears to solve the problem in one country, we are disappointed to find, on applying it to another, that although the very same principle appears to have operated, the results are nevertheless totally opposite. Millar, for instance, in his remarks on the English Government, (book 1. cap. 5. p. 136. 8vo.) explains the gradual extinction of villenage from the extensive landed estates acquired by the German settlers in the Roman provinces, who were thus prevented from maintaining a vigilant inspection over their slaves, and consequently obliged to abandon the idea of forcibly compelling them to work. It was necessary, he says, to allure them to labour by the possession of a fixed portion of what they produced, and thus the slaves gradually acquired property, and became more independent of their masters. Now, if we turn our attention from England to the eastern parts of Europe, the fact manifests that a thin population, scattered over an immense territory, is in circumstances the most favourable to a perpetual and unmitigated villenage. Such is the state of Poland and Russia, where the estates of great proprietors are of an extent unknown to the more bounded territories of western Europe. Millar's theory, therefore, even if it were more unexceptionable in point of argument than it really is, would be wholly overthrown by an enlarged survey and comparison of different countries.

A few general considerations, drawn from an analysis of human nature, will tend to elucidate the changes which affect the happiness of the poorer classes.

The motive which impels one man to injure another is the love of enjoyment; and the love of dominion, for the purpose of attaining this enjoyment as easily and quickly as possible. The great mass of injury inflicted, therefore, consists in privation, and in that coercive system which is necessary, in order to enforce the production and surrender of the desirable objects. And if this mass of injury is greater in one state of society than in another, the reason must be, that motives have arisen determining the oppressors to push their system of engrossment and coercion to a greater extremity, while, on the other hand, the capacity of resistance, on the part of the oppressed, has been diminished.

Now the progress of society uniformly imparts additional strength to all these motives for exaction. In a rude age the stimulus arising from them is feeble and inefficient. When the chief enjoys neither a more luxurious fare nor a more sumptuous clothing than the dependant, and when both are abundantly supplied with that coarse comfort beyond which their ideas do not extend, the former has little to gain by forcibly pushing the services of the latter to their most productive result. A numerous and warlike retinue is usually the pride of the chief, and plentiful subsistence may be obtained for them without much oppression. Under these circumstances he may occasionally maltreat, or even destroy, his dependants, in a fit of passion, but he will practise no habitual extortion or cruelty towards them. "Occidere solent," says Tacitus of the ancient Germans, "servos, non disciplinâ ac severitate, sed impetu et irâ ut inimicum, nisi quod impunè."—(*De Mor. Germ.*)

Nor does the love of dominion stimulate the rude chieftain to oppress his dependants, any more than the love of enjoyment. His power rests upon a basis so secure and irresistible, that he has but little temptation to extend it by depressing still lower those who are subject to it. In that universal simplicity of fare and habits which prevails, he has no other mode of distinguishing himself, except by personal superiority: and the circumstances of mankind during such a period, distributed into small tribes continually at war with each other, conspire to render his acquisition of these qualities, in some degree of perfection, imperiously necessary. Accordingly, we find that in rude times, the men of the highest birth and opulence are uniformly the first men of their day. They shine pre-eminently in all the qualities which are then in esteem. They are the most courageous and skilful combatants, the most capable of supporting fatigue, the most distinguished in wrestling, boxing, and all other exercises of strength. A tribe never dream of opposing the mandates of one who excels in every accomplishment which their circumstances teach them to appreciate and admire. The constant necessity of employing them in military services would, besides, render the chief ihdisposed to oppressive and extortionate acts, even if he had more motive to such conduct than he really has.

But in process of time these simple habits gradually give place to ease and luxury. Personal enjoyments are discovered or invented, which it requires long and assiduous labour to procure. They are of course expensive, and can become the property only of a few. The possession of them, therefore, at once creates a visible mark which distinguishes the chief from the rest of his tribe, or from other less powerful chiefs; and he is consequently relieved from the necessity of that fatiguing personal pre-eminence which he had before been obliged to maintain. The military habits are usually laid aside, and the superiority of great proprietors is displayed, not in the field, but in exhibitions of comparative opulence and splendour. Thus the thirst for personal enjoyment, the desire of distinction, and the love of ease, all unite in inspiring an ardent demand for expensive luxuries. And this taste can only be gratified by obtaining from the peasants as large a produce as their labour can possibly be made to furnish. The strongest motive would be created for the acquisition of a larger money-revenue.*

In consequence of this alteration of taste, those arrangements for production, which had been established during the previous era of rudeness and simplicity, would at once be perceived to be clumsy and incompetent. The lord's farm, cultivated by the partial and intermittent exertions of peasants who were engaged in tillage elsewhere upon their own account, would meet with careless and unskilful treatment. Under these circumstances, there would be two modes of augmenting the money revenue of the lord. It might be augmented either by placing the peasant upon a fixed and independent tenure, by exacting from him a definite portion of produce, and bribing him to a stricter effort and attention by the prospect of securely appropriating the remainder. Or it might be augmented if the lord could seize and employ solely for his own purposes the farming capital, the services of which had before partially belonged to him; and if, by the use of skilful and methodized compulsion, like that exercised over a negro slave, he could oblige the peasant to work in the most efficient manner which terror can secure, reserving to himself the whole of the produce, except what might be barely sufficient to maintain the life and strength of the labourer. Either of these two modes of proceeding would supply the lord with a larger revenue than he could obtain by a medium between them. In the former case, the stimulus to exertion springs up spontaneously within the bosom of the peasant; in the latter case, it is provided from without. But if by vexatious and indefinite exactions, his native energies are crippled and repressed, while this deficiency of motive is not supplied by external compulsion, it seems evident that the whole produce of his labour, as well as the share which the lord received of it, would decline to the lowest possible point.

Though, however, the revenue of the lord might be augmented in either of these two ways, it appears undeniable that the latter would be the more lucrative of the two. The lord was before a partner in the proprietorship of the farming capital. To engross the whole of it, and to make himself the sole possessor, would be the most profitable path which he could pursue.

But we need not enquire whether this method of compulsory appropriation would really be more lucrative than that of settling the peasant upon a certain and undisturbed tenure, in order to determine which of the two the lords would probably adopt, supposing both to be equally easy and practicable. Where the former method attended with only equal gain, or perhaps with somewhat less, it would infallibly be preferred, from the extension of power and supremacy which accompanies it. To barter away dominion is at all times highly odious and humiliating; and experience attests, that wherever a choice is offered, mankind invariably employ the compulsory process, from the flattering sense of superiority which it involves.

The same motive, therefore, which under one set of circumstances would lead a proprietor to lay down his peasant-villages, would under another set induce him to place them on fixed and independent tenures. Both steps would be dictated by his desire of raising a larger revenue; but as the former process is both attractive and effectual, it may be assumed, that nothing but want of power to realise its conditions could have brought proprietors to adopt the latter. Instead, therefore, of enquiring what occasioned proprietors to adopt it in the North of Europe, we ought rather to ask what prevented them from adopting it in the South; in other words, what imparted to the peasants in the South an additional capacity of resistance.

(To be concluded in our next.)

---

* We are apt to overrate the degree of evil inflicted by one individual upon another during a rude age, because, in perusing the history of such a period, occasional acts of excessive cruelty and brutality are presented to us, which a civilized society would not have tolerated. The banquet of Thyestes would never have occurred even in the slave plantations of Carolina. But deeds which originate entirely in disinterested revenge or fury can never be very frequent, because the motive to perpetrate them must of necessity be confined to a few. The whole mass of injury brought about in this manner is always trifling, when compared with that which arises from applying only just as much of the painful stimulus as is necessary to ensure complete privation. Self-interest, the motive to the latter acts, is universal in its operation, and therefore the frequency and continuity of such a system of force more than compensates for the slighter injury which each individual application of it may cause. Compare the present situation of negro-slaves with that which it would be, if their masters only demanded of them as much as could be produced by the labour of two days in the week, and if they had only to dread the effects of casual fury and intemperance.

YOUTH AND LOVE.

While Youth o'er Fancy's gay domain
Roved heedless of approaching pain,
Young Cupid, with his wonted art,
Slily stole his easy heart,
And bore it, joying in his guile,
On Zephyrs to the Cyprian isle:
There to a rose-bud's silken shrine
Did he his throbbing prize consign:
With witchery and magic spell,
For heart to feel, not tongue to tell,
He folded it from mortal view,
And seal'd it up with morning dew.
There steep'd in bliss full long it slept,
While o'er it Love his vigil kept—
In vain, for when, with ardent ray,
The radiant planet of the day
In fullness of meridian power
Shone on the faithless guardian flower,
The opening petals of the rose
Their trembling captive soon disclose,
And Youth, who long had sought in vain,
Found, ne'er to lose, his heart again.

Y.

New Monthly Magazine, Sept. 1.

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS* BY M. D. CRUZ, IN APOLLO STREET.

(*Continued from the Page* 315)

driven back into the flames, or massacred, flung into them, and destroyed together. For an obnoxious act of one individual, sixteen persons, one a pregnant woman, whose infant dropped from the womb when her half-consumed body was lifted from the burning pile, were devoted to destruction together; The heart sickens at the picture which the imagination draws of this horrible scene. Yet is it a useful picture for the contemplation of all those who deprecate the laudable attempts made in the present age for the cultivation of the minds of the lower classes—for those who perpetually dwell upon the happy times when refinement was unknown even among the higher classes, and what they denominate innocence and simplicity, but in reality ignorance and ferocity, ruled alike the peasant and his lord. A coroner's inquest was held upon the bodies of the sufferers, three of whom were female infants, and two children of riper years. A young and lovely woman, then on a visit at the house, made the sixth sufferer. Shea, his wife, three servant women, and five labouring men, completed the number. Mrs. Shea, as before observed, was far gone with child. The following were their names:—Edmund Shea, Mary Shea, Edmund Shea, jun. Mary Shea, jun. Nicholas Shea, jun. Margaret Shea, Michael Butler, P. Mullaly, Michael Mulcahy, Catherine Mullaly, Margaret Shea, Mary Power, Wm. Rice, and three men unknown. After the examination of the witnesses the jury returned the verdict,

"Burnt to death, by the wilful setting on fire of the house of Edmund Shea, on the night between the 19th and 20th of November instant.

JOHN THOMPSON, Coronor."

Major Collis, an aged and respectable man, near Tralee, in the county of Kerry, has been murdered by a gang of ruffians; but plunder appeared in this instance to have been the object, and the Major resisted them. The parish church of Knockane, near Killarney, has been burnt, and a number of outrages committed too numerous to detail here.

In consequence of these alarming disturbances, a notice has been issued to the out-pensioners belonging to the establishments of Chelsea, Kilmainhaim, or from the Royal Artillery in the counties of Clare, Cork, Kerry, or Limerick, to report themselves to the government. A special commission has been appointed, consisting of Judges Daly, Jebb, Burton (of the King's Bench), Moore and Johnson (of the Common Pleas), and Mr. Baron M'Clelland, to try offenders in the disturbed counties. These Judges opened their commission, and commenced their labours, in the city of Limerick on the 15th of December; their authority extended to the county and city of Limerick, the county and city of Bork, the counties of Tipperary, Kerry, and Clare, and the Queen's county. The two first persons tried before it were found guilty of murder.

The county of Clare has formed an armed association for natural defence. The local gentry exert themselves with energy. Meetings of the nobility and gentlemen of the counties of Limerick and Tipperary have been held, at which the re-enactment of the Insurrection Act has been recommended as an essential measure of safety. An official order has been issued by the Lieutenancy of Ireland for embodying the Yeomanry Corps. It is marked by that spirit of conciliation and regard to religious differences which ought ever to be distinguished in a government. It is dated

"Dublin Castle, Dec. 7, 1821.

"Sir—I am directed by the Lord Lieut. to acquaint you, that his Excellency has been pleased to approve of the Barrack Corps of Yeomanry under your command, being augmented to eight companies of forty men each. His Excellency at the same time directs me to observe, that it is to be distinc ly understood that no exclsion, is to be made on account of religion, in the persons forming the augmentation, loyalty and good conduct being the qualifications required. If this is not strictly maintained, the Lord Lieutenant must decline sanctioning the augmentation.

"A blank form of roll is closed, which you will have properly filled up, and forwarded to this department, with the attestations, of the men; and when the same is received, the necessary letters of service will be issued, and the other official steps taken to place the corps in an efficient state. I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

"C. GRANT."

An extraordinary Catholic meeting has been held in Dublin, the Earl of Fingal in in the chair; when a committee was appointed to move an address to Mr. Grant on his quitting office. Mr. O'Connell stated, that it was notorious that the causes of the disturbances were local, and attributable, in a great degree, to the depreciation in the value of money and to the change of currency, and that many had lately been reduced, by these causes, from affluence to a state of starvation. The commissioners appointed by Parliament to inquire into all the departments connected with the revenue in Ireland have closed their labours for the present season, and adjourned to Westminster. The talents of the Marquis Wellesley were expected to produce a good effect in calming the agitations of the south of Ireland, and checking the spirit of lawless violence which was abroad.

The corporation of Dublin has voted an address to his Majesty on his return from Hanover. An address has also been voted to Lord Talbot, the late Lord Lieutenant, from the Lord Mayor and Coporation, on the termination of his temperate and just administration of the vice-regal government. Several addresses have also been presented, on the same occasion, from the country parts of the island.

A meeting of the noblemen and gentlemen connected with Ireland was assembled on the 4th ult. at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-street, for the purpose of taking the state of that country into consideration: the Earl of Darnley in the chair. The Earl of Blessington, Mr, Rice, Mr. Becher, and other gentlemen, delived their sentiments. A resolution was carried, by a great majority, for an Address to the King, praying that he would be graciously pleased to take into his consideration the propriety of convening Parliament with the least possible delay.

A Letter has been addressed by his Majesty to the Duke of Cambridge, at Hanover, and to the Cabinet Ministers at Hanover:

"GEORGE the FOURTH, &c, &c.

"After a fortunate Journey, without any accident whatever, we make it our first business to acquaint you of it, and, at the same time, to express the joy and the particular pleasnre which we have derived from our first visit to our beloved German dominions. Circumstances, indeed, have allowed us but a short stay this time; and we were hindered by indisposition from profiting by this short period: yet the universal fidelity and attachment, and the prevailing zeal for the welfare of the country, could not possibly escape us, since, wherever we turned our eyes, we found the confirmation of the conviction we had long cherished in this respect. As this our first visit to our kingdom of Hanover will remain indelibly impressed on our memory, so we shall at all times bear in mind what may tend to the duration and increase of its welfare, and never doubt the readiness of our faithful subjects to contribute, every one according to his ability, to the same end,. We wish these our most gracious sentiments to be made known to the several authorities, and to the country in general, and remain with brotherly friendship and affectionate regard. "GEORGE R

"Carlton-House, Nov. 9, 1821."

COLONIAL.

Jamaica papers state that the House of Assembly there met on the 23d of October. On the 25th a motion was made for continuing the salary of his Grace the Duke of Manchester as governor, during his absence from the island, occasioned by the accident which occurred to him (see page 103, vol. iii.) Thi measure was opposed, and lost by a majority of three.

One of those dissensions arising from the conduct of individuals in colonial anthority, which have of late occurred too often, took place at Demerara. The Gazette of that colony states" that on the first of October the President entered the court-house. The bell rang, and the Marshal summoned the gentlemen of the Bar. Only one half of the door was opened, and on their approaching, his Honour attempted to read a paper. He demurred to the Bar entering the Court, and violently exclaimed against it; whilst the hon. commissaries De Groot and Gavin Fullarton insisted on their advancing. His Honour then called out to the Marshal, and ordered him to adjourn the court. The honourable commissaries, on the other hand, ordered him to call the next cause, whereon the President addressed the Bar, and said—" I am sorry it has come to this; but it is a duty I owe to my country and my King, to declare, that any thing done at this meeting is illegal; I therefore, in the name of the King, adjourn the court." The honourable commissaries commanded the secretary to proceed to business; but the President also, addressing the secretary commanded him to desist. The commissaries ordered the Marshal to call the next cause; his Honour called out, "I order you to adjourn the court." and again attempted to read the paper, but to which the commissaries would not listen, stating that his Honour had no business there, and positively demanding of him to retire, The President, addressing the secretary and the Bar, said, "You know what I have stated, and you hear my positive orders not to go on at this meeting, until some farther orders are given." One of the commissaries, addressing the secretary, said, "and he has our orders to go on;" the other also said, "and he has our orders to do so." The President, abashed and defeated, retired from the court, and the next cause was called.

A severe storm, in which several vessels were destroyed, took place on the 9th of September at St. Christopher's, and very considerable damage was done on shore to the canes and the plantations.

Sydney Gazettes bring an account that no less then 400 new settlers were to receive grants of land; that the colony had the brightest prospect, before it. Much new land had been dis-

covered in the interior. of excellent quality, and the colonists hope soon to make olive oil, wine, hemp, and dried fruits, articles of exportation. Sir Thomas Brisbane, the new governor, left Rio de Janeiro in August on his voyage thither.

The Earl of Chatham, the new governor of Gibraltar, arrived there on the 15th Nov. under a salute, and proceeded to the convent, where the keys of the fortress were delivered to him by the Lieut.-governor.

On the 30th Nov. the Chamber of Deputies presented an address to the King, which was agreed to after a stormy debate. The Address was in the following terms :—

" Sire,—Your faithful subjects, the Deputies of the Departments, approach the foot of the Throne, with the profound expression of their devotion and respect; to which they are happy to be able to add that of truth, which a legitimate King is alone worthy of hearing.

" Your sorrows, Sire, have been those of all France : she consoles hereself, with her King, on the sacred cradle in which reposes the heir of our love, and that of your example.—This infant will accomplish the promises of his birth, and the desires of your tenderness. He will grow up under your eyes for the public happiness; and, full of your mind, he will unite all hearts.

" We congratulate you, Sire, upon your continued amicable relations with Foreign Powers, in the just confidence that a peace so precious has not been purchased by sacrifices incompatible with the honour of the Nation, and the dignity of your Crown.

" The benevolent thoughts of your Majesty extend to all the calamities which afflict Europe. Foreigners, as well as Frenchmen, bless the protecting hand which aids them for the honour of humanity. Let religion, let the interests of subjects, weigh fully in the scale of a generous policy, and these calamities will find a term.

" Thanks are due, Sire, to your tutelary foresight; Our menaced frontiers invoke it in their peril; they solicit the most effectual and rigorous measures, to close every channel of introduction to the contagion.

" The prospect of our internal situation ; the progress of industry and of the arts ; the new life promised to commerce by increased facilities of communication ; the riches of the public treasury, which increase our credit ; the progressive reduction of taxation, which a more extensive economy will still farther alleviate; the hope of renonncing provisional measures, and the first steps made, under your auspices, towards a regular system of administration ; the order and discipline of a faithful army, which honour and a love of its King have invincibly attached to its banners : all these features united, form, Sire, a picture of general prosperity, well calculated to affect the paternal heart of your Majesty.

" Organs of the gratitnde and filial piety of your subjects, we do not fear that we shall diminish a joy so pure, by causing to be heard at the foot of the Throne the respectful complaints of the agricultural interests, that fruitful nurse of France. Their continually increasing distress in the departments of the east, west, and south, proves the inefficacy of the tardy precautions which are opposed to the fatal introduction of foreign corn.

"An interest not less urgent affects the first necessities of your subjects. Full of those generous sentiments which your Majesty has known how to read in their hearts, they claim the completion of your gracious views. They await those necessary institutions without which the Charter cannot exist. They demand of its immortal author that the whole of our laws may be placed in harmony with the fundamental law,

"Then, Sire, all the wishes of your Majesty will be accomplished; the passions will calm of themselves, and mistrust will vanish,

" The Monarchical and Constitutioual spirit, of France, will attain, without effort, that unity of views which your high wisdom recommends to us. A government constant in its principles, and firm and sincere in its course, will insure the glory and stability of that throne, which has been so nobly styled by your Majesty the protector of public liberty."

To which the King replied :—

" I know the contents of the Address which you present to me.

" I know the difficulties which attend the sale of corn. notwithstanding the recollection of a recent dearth, I have for the first time restrained the importation of foreign grain. The laws have been executed, but no law can prevent the inconvenience which arises from a superabundant harvest ; the whole of Europe experiences it at this moment.

" The ameliorations of a plan which the Chamber has traced, speak in favour of the acts of my Government. They can only be preserved, and multiplied, by the loyal concurrence and wisdom of the Chambers.

" An exile and persecuted I have supported my rights, the honour of my race, and that of the French name. On the throne, surrounded by my people, I feel indignant at the bare supposition that I can ever sacrifice the honour of the Nation, and the dignity of my Crown.

"It is pleasing to me to believe that the the majority of those who voted this Address, have not duly considered the import of all its expressions. If they had time to consider them, they would not have hazarded a reflection that, as a King, I ought not to characterize—as a father, I wish to forget-"

The King, it appeared, refused to receive the address except from a deputation composed only of the President of the Chamber and two of the Secretaries : and to be presented sealed up. A change of ministers naturally followed this measure ; for it was evident that those at that period in office could no longer carry any measures in the Chambers. They proposed a new law relative to the press, including a censorship for five years. The Ultras and Liberals again united in opposition, and the law could not be carried. The ministers were then compelled to resign.

the King.

The latest accounts from Spain mention the subsidence of the yellow fever, which has so long desolated the country. The deaths at Cadiz and at Xeres, where it made its latest appearance, were diminishing : at Barcelona this pest had entirely disappeared. The same distrust of the throne which has appeared every where in Spain since the late changes has not diminished. The known character of Ferdinand, it is to be feared, gives much ground for this distrust ; and the irritation reigning among different parties. will infallibly give rise to scenes of disturbance, unless great wisdom and firmness are united on the part of the individuals on whom the management of the affairs of the nation may more immediately devolve. The reasons for this belief have been confirmed by the representations addressed to the government. Corunna, Malaga, and Xeres, are said to be in open opposition to their rulers. Great ferment prevailed in Seville, and the inhabitants of Cadiz had refused to receive the Baron Andillat, who had been sent to them in the character of Commandant-General. The latter circumstance gave rise to a communication from the King to the Cortes, as follows :—

" It is with the most profound anguish of heart that I have learned the late events at Cadiz, where, under the pretext of attachment to the constitution, the rights which it vests in my person have been defied and trampled upon. I have commanded my Secretaries of State to present to the Cortes the details of so lamentable an event, in full confidence that they will co-operate with energy, in concert with my Government, to take steps that the prerogatives of my Crown, as well as public liberty, (which is one of their guarantees) may be preserved inviolable. My desires are the same as those of the Cortes: they have only for object the observation and consolidation of the Constitutional system ; but the Cortes know that the infractions which Ministers may commit against the rights of the nation are as contrary to that system, as are the excesses of those who attack the rights which the Constitution has reserved to the Throne. I hope that, under these solemn circumstances, the Cortes will give to our country, and to Europe a new proof of the spirit of conciliation which has always distinguished them ; and that they will profit of the occasion now offered, to contribute in the most efficacious manner towards the consolidation of the Constitution of the Monarchy ; the advantages of which cannot be experienced, and which would even be exposed to immediate ruin, if the evils which we now deplore be not crushed in their birth.

(Signed) " FERDINAND.

" San Lorenzo, Nov. 25, 1821 "

This message was ultimately referred to a commission, after a warm debate. in which the ministers were repeatedly attacked in the severest terms.

The Greeks gain fresh successes over the barbarians who have so long been their oppressors. Tripolizza in the Morea has fallen into their hands, and has been made the chief seat of government, Ali Pacha of Janina had sent them a present of 2,000,000 of seq. with a letter of congratulation. This letter was signed "Constantine," and marked the abandonment of the Islam faith by this redoubted foe of the Porte. "Above 30,000 men," said one account of the taking of Tripolizza, "penetrated into the streets; they demanded the hostages ; they were no more? the Holy Archbishops, and the Bishops, had been massacred. At this news, the fury of the Greeks knew no bounds, 8000 Turks, bearing arms, were put to the sword, 12 or 13,000 others of all ages, and both sexes, suffered the same fate. In the coffers of the Vizier, 89 millions in specie were found. Above 100 brass cannon were taken, and 2,000 muskets, and a quantity of ammunition. The martyred Archbishops and Bishops were seven in number ; among them were those of Monembacia and Amyclea, of which Tripolizza was the See. The infidels put to death 600 of the hostages also. As for the brave men who died gloriously in the assault, their number was scarcely three hundred."

In the mean time the situation of affairs in the East has changed for the better. Persia has not only declared war against Turkey, but has actually commenced hostilities in Asia. The fact is stated positively, and it is inferred that this would not have been done without some previous concert or communication with Russia ; and that Russia will put her armies in motion against Turkey, as soon as military operations can be undertaken from the banks of the Pruth. The Emperor had sent his *ultimatum* to Constantinople, in reply to the last note of the Porte. His Majesty, it is said, abides by the resolutions which he has already announced, but does not depart from the principle adopted at Laybach, insists on the estabtishment of a system insuring the just rights of the innocent Greeks stipulated by former treaties, and the immediate evacuation of Moldavia and Wallachia.

The measures of Sir T. Maitland, in the Ionian Islands, respecting the conduct of the inhabitants to their countrymen, has roused a spirit of inextinguishable hostility to his measures on the part of the Islanders. Five or six had been executed, and they had subsequently had recourse to measures styled rebellious against the acts of their protector, as he is denominated. An order was issued to disarm the population ; and a letter from Trieste states, that they have resisted the order, betaken themselves to the

mountains, and skirmished with the troops sent to reduce them.

The Portuguese Cortes go on deliberately framing the Constitution, and make considerable progress. A projet of a decree for the formal abolition of the Patriarchal Church in Lisbon, had been laid before it, and been subjected to discussion. This is part of the reform in the church intended by the new Government of Portugal, and it could not have commenced with a more interesting measure. The establishment of a Patriarchal Church in Lisbon was intended, merely to flatter the vanity of Jonn V. and cost Portugal many millions, all of which were sacrificed to the avarice of the Court of Rome. It has since cost the nation upwards of 220 *contos de ries*, about 55.000*l*. sterling, per annum, without serving any beneficial purpose.

The freedom of South Ameriea is now nearly established by the different disasters to the cause of Old Spain at the battle of Caraboze, where the English mainly contributed to the victory—by the fall of Lima and Cathagena, and the revolution in Mexico. She retains her hold of that vast continent by a thread, which in a little time must be snapped asunder, and the whole be separated from her for ever. Puerto Cabello, Porto Bello, Panama, the castles of Callao, and some untenable towns and districts in Peru, are all that remain.

General Bolivar has been elected President of Columbia, and the General Congress was employed in discussing the plan for public education, and in forming laws for regulating the commerce of the Republic.

Letters from Havannah contain advices from Mexico, by which it appears that the Liberating Army of the Three Guarantees, under the command of Senor Don Augustin de Iturbide, made their entry into the capital of New Spain on the 27th of September. On the same day, under the Presidency of Iturbide, with the title of Generalissimo by sea and land of the empire of Mexico, a Regency, composed of five members, was appointed. A Supreme Junta was also created, of which the Bishop of Puebla was declared President. The establishment of the Government was followed by the nomination of the different Ministers and Authorities: the oath they were required to take simply pledged them to adhere to the stipulations of the treaty of Cordova.

The latest intelligence from the United States mentions that the House of Representatives had met in Congress, and that the President's Message was daily expected at the coast. The Seventeenth Congress appears to be formed of a large proportion of new members.

POSTSCRIPT

Calcutta.

APRIL 16TH.

About 12 o'Clock on the forenoon of yesterday an alarming fire broke out on the Premises of Mr. Laprimaudaye, situated in Old Fort Street. The fire, as we understand, commenced in the west end of the Southern Screw House, and gradually proceeded along, until the whole range was completely consumed. We are however happy to state, that by the prompt and judicious management of the fire Engines (10 in number) acting under the orders of the Honble C. R. Lindsay, assisted by Captain Milner and a party from the Bankshall, succeeded effectually in confining the raging flames to the Screw house alone.

Had the fire communicated with the Northern Godown which is only a few yards distance, the loss, considerable as it is, would have been much more severe, as it contained an immense quantity of Cotton. We observed a number of Gentlemen, whose exertions cannot be too fully appreciated, rendering every assistance that their experience could suggest, or ability perform.

The Editor of the Morning Chronicle of 5th November contradicts the death of Lady Lauderdale in the following terms.

"*We have been desired to contradict the account of the death of Lady* Lauderdale *which we published in our paper of Saturday, on the authority of a Correspondent. The person who communicated this account has since sent to us a letter, in which he acknowledges that he writes under an assumed character; and that his intelligence was false. As nothing can be more wicked than attempts of this nature, to sport wantonly with the feelings of families, in the hopes that some one may be enabled, from a knowledge of the hand, to furnish us with the means of discovering the writer of the letters in question, we have left them with our Clerk for general inspection. We have to express our deepest regret that we have thus been made unsuspectingly the means of throwing a number of individuals into the greatest distress.*"

Mr. Hume has expressed his intention of again bringing forward the *Talner* affair, both in the House of Commons and at the India House.

We regret that all the information we can give our Military readers on the subject of the great Prize Question, is, that it is still as undecided as ever. Our Military friends at home, however, are not inactive.

The Bengal Army.—The Officers of the Bengal Army, we know, have long been looking out with great anxiety, for the result of the arrangements before the Court of Directors, which are to fix decidedly their future prospects, and it is but natural to suppose, that various opinions have arisen, as to the nature of those arrangements, as well as to the probability of their success with the Court of Directors. With respect to the specific changes proposed in the present system of the Army, we cannot of course pretend at present to speak decidedly, but our Letters from London enable us to indulge the confident hope, that the new Military arrangements proposed by our present illustrious Commander in Chief, have been in a very considerable degree adopted by the Court of Directors, that they are upon a Grand Scale, and that we may expect to receive them by an early arrival from England. Upon the successful result of arrangements of such high importance to the Country, we beg leave to congratulate the Officers of the Indian Army at large. Their merits and distinguished services had long entitled them to this mark of consideration from their Honourable Employers, and it will not be one of the least acceptable attendants on the boon, that it arises from the recommendation of the great Statesman who administers the affairs of India:—their veteran, revered, and illustrious Commander in Chief, whose name will long be held in grateful remembrance by the Officers of the Indian Army.

Calcutta, April 15, 1822.—Our late letters from Ceylon mention the arrival of Mr. Matthews, the celebrated author of the Diary Of An Invalid, at Colombo, whither he had come out in the situation of Advocate Fiscal. We hope all our readers are acquainted with the spirited and delightful Book of Travels of which he is the author.

We understand that the Judge Advocate General, Captain Byrant, is about to proceed to England with certain documents prepared under the immediate orders of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, and connected with a revision of the Mutiny Act and Articles of War, framed in the 27th year of George the Second; since which period, no legislative enactment, we believe, connected with the government and discipline of the Trpops in the service of the East India Company, has taken place. Thus for a period of about 68 years, this Army has not participated in the advantages arising from experience, and introduced into the Mutiny Act, which is passed annually for the Government of his Majesty's Forces as occasion may require. The result of Captain Byrant's mission, it is to be hoped, will impart to the Indian Army, the advantages of an improved system of Military Law; and arrangements, better adapted to the very different footing on which this Army is now placed, from that on which it stood at the period above adverted to, and which may be said to have been that of its infancy.

In our late Papers we have had more than one occasion to mention in terms of merited praise, the interest evinced by Government in the welfare and prosperity of every class of its servants. We have it now in our power to bring to the knowledge of our readers a fresh instance of the prevalence of the same considerate feeling, in the amelioration of the condition of that protion of the Medical Department which is attached to the Civil Branch of the Service. Hitherto the individuals belonging to this class, have been, generally speaking, on an inferior footing in point of allowances, to that of persons of the same standing in the Military Branch. It has always been understood that Medical Officers attached to the Civil Stations had the privilege of trading, which is denied to all Officers strictly speaking Military. In former days they for the most part availed themselves of this privilege; and their salaries were probably fixed at a low rate in consideration of the advantages they would, it was presumed, derive from it. And advantages they certainly did derive, in what were termed, the piping times of Commerce. But of late the case is greatly altered; our India trade has greatly fallen away, and frequent losses have almost wholly deterred the boldest from speculation. The end of which has been that the Civil Assistant Surgeons whilst from their seclusion they were deprived of many of the advantages of society, were actually very badly off in point of allowances. The Government, justly viewing the matter in this light, have, we understand, recently resolved on increasing the salaries of this class, to such extent, that no Assistant Surgeon attached to the Civil Branch of the Service will now draw less than Four Hundred Sicca Rupees a month. We are sure this unsolicited augmentation will be received by the Medical part of she Service with the gratitude it deserves.

John Bull.

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS* BY M. D. CRUZ, IN APOLLO STREET.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017